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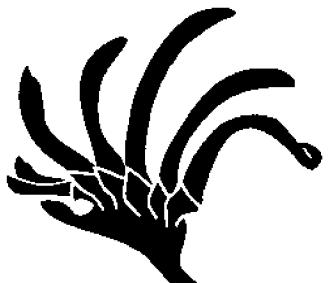


Australian  
Bureau of  
Statistics

CENSUS  
1996

# Perth

## . . . A Social Atlas





# **1996 Census of Population and Housing**

## **Perth ... A Social Atlas**

**Mike Konrath  
Acting Regional Director**

A U S T R A L I A N   B U R E A U   O F   S T A T I S T I C S

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## INQUIRIES

- For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.
- For further information about these statistics, contact Graham Walker on Perth (08) 9360 5332.

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# Introduction

## ABOUT THIS ATLAS

This *Social Atlas* is one of a series of atlases of Australian capital cities. It contains maps illustrating a range of social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population of Perth using data collected in the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. A commentary accompanying each map briefly analyses these characteristics and highlights the main features.

The region mapped in this atlas comprises the urban areas of the Perth Statistical Division and the City of Mandurah. In the commentaries, this region has been referred to as the Perth–Mandurah region.

The number of people counted in the Perth–Mandurah region on census night, 6 August 1996, excluding overseas visitors, was 1,205,618.

## ABOUT THE CENSUS

The 1996 Census of Population and Housing aimed at counting every person who spent census night, 6 August, in Australia. This included people in private dwellings, non-private dwellings, camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports, and on overnight transport. All people, including visitors and tourists, were counted where they actually spent census night, which may not have been where they usually lived.

All private dwellings were counted, whether occupied or unoccupied. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hospitals and prisons, were also included.

## MAP TOPICS

A set of core topics has been selected from the characteristics of the population to enable comparability between atlases. In addition, some city-specific topics have been included in this atlas because of their particular relevance to the Perth–Mandurah region. These are: People born in the United Kingdom or Ireland, People born in Southern Europe, People born in Southeast Asia, People who work in the CBD and Occupancy ratio.

## STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

Topics are mapped by census collection districts (CDs), which are the smallest geographic areas used for collection and dissemination of census data. In towns and cities there are usually between 200 to 300 dwellings in each CD and where possible they have easily identified boundaries, such as streets and waterways.

CDs are the basic building blocks for the aggregation of statistics to larger areas, such as statistical local areas (SLAs) and local government areas (LGAs). As can be seen from the maps, CDs vary in shape and size.

LGAs are geographic areas under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council. In the Perth–Mandurah region, SLAs are the same as LGAs, except for the LGAs of Fremantle (C), Perth (C), Stirling (C) and Wanneroo (C), each of which comprises two or more SLAs. LGAs used in the Census were those current at 5 August 1995.

## INTERPRETING THE MAPS

Each topic is mapped using different colours to represent different proportions of the mapped characteristic. With the exception of two topics, 'Population density' and 'Occupancy ratio', the maps express the various characteristics as a percentage of the relevant population; e.g., unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force. Population density shows the number of people per square kilometre and Occupancy ratio shows the average number of people per occupied private dwelling.

## MAP SYMBOLS

Maps are oriented conventionally with north to the top of the page, and each map is accompanied by a legend showing the colour and values for each class of the mapped data. CDs containing less than 50 people have been left unshaded.

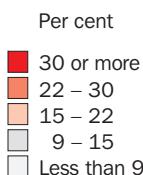
The maps show major roads, selected coastline and CD boundaries. The following symbols are used on the maps:

- CD boundary
- Coastline
- Major roads

Topographic data are provided under an agreement with the Public Sector Mapping Agencies.

## MAP LEGEND

The map legend identifies the colours used to shade each class on a map e.g.



Although the value '15' is shown on the legend twice, any region with this value for the mapped attribute falls into one class only. The class '15 – 22', for example, will include all values from and including 15 and up to but not including 22. However, for simplicity, the ranges are shown as '15 – 22', '22 – 30' and so on.

## CLASS INTERVAL SELECTION

Selecting appropriate class intervals for each map is a key aspect of representing statistical data. For each map, five classes have been used so that the reader is able to distinguish each class clearly. Class intervals which reflect the distribution of the data were calculated using the Dalenius-Hodges algorithm<sup>1</sup>. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group CDs with similar values in the same class.

## NON-RESIDENTIAL AND FARM LAND

No distinction has been drawn between residential land and non-residential and farm land within a CD. The census data are assumed to be homogeneous, or evenly spread, across the entire CD, even across large parklands and industrial estates, etc.

## REFERENCE MAPS

Reference maps are also included with this atlas showing:

- selected locations noted in the text accompanying the maps (p. 41);
- SLAs in relation to the mapped area (p. 42–43); and
- Postal Areas based on CD boundaries (p. 44).

These may be photocopied to produce overlays to be placed on the CD-based maps. Translucent tracing paper is recommended for this purpose rather than transparent film as it is easier to identify selected areas.

<sup>1</sup> T. Dalenius & J. L. Hodges, Jr, 'Minimum variance stratification', *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, vol. 54, 1959, pp. 88–101.

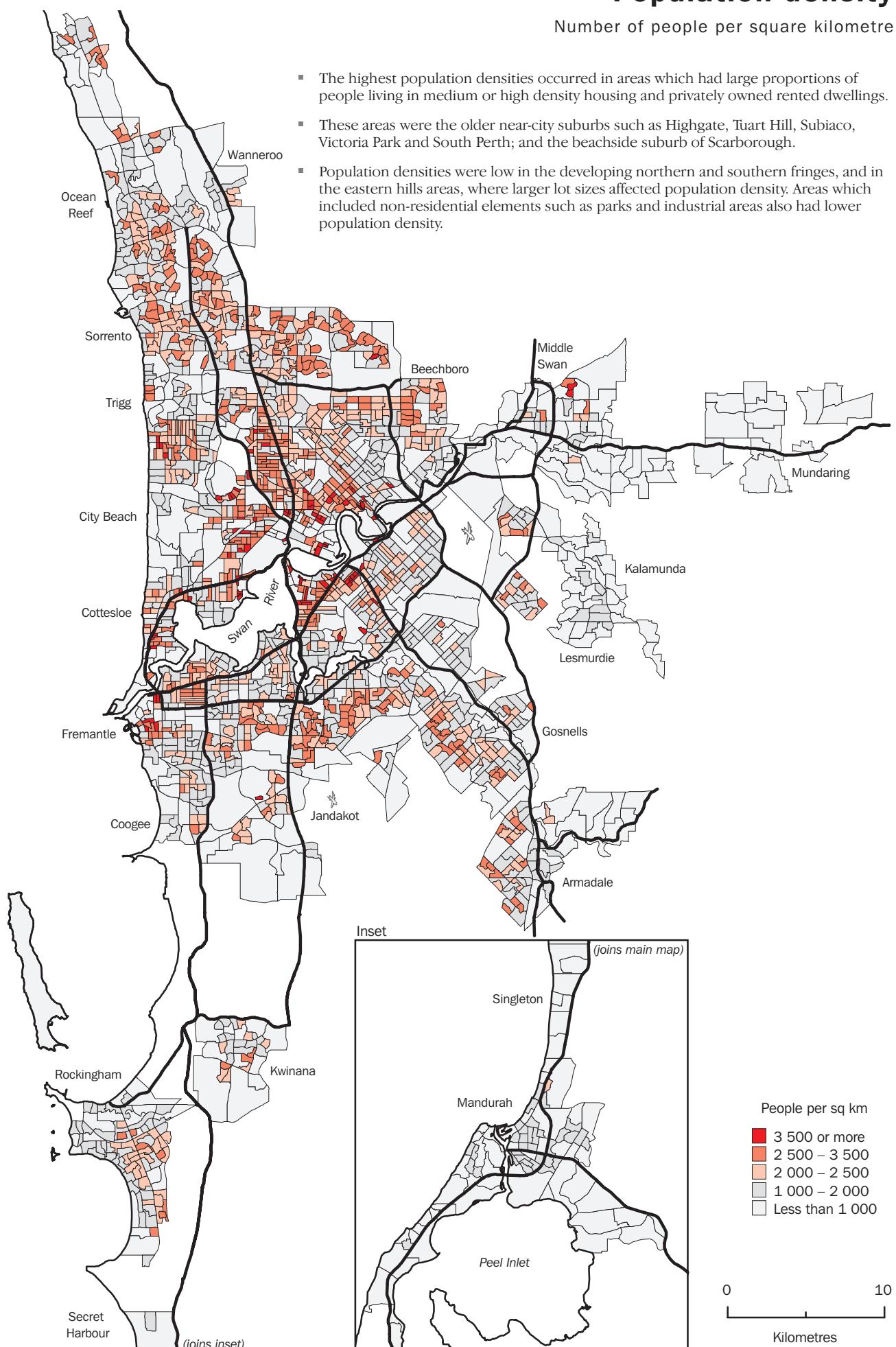
## COMPARABILITY WITH 1991 ATLAS

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| DINKs                | The definition of DINKs is the same as that for 1991 with the exception that the younger partner of the couple must be less than 40 years old. In 1991 the female partner had to be less than 36 years old.                    |
| Family relationships | There have been several changes to the classification of family relationships (including dependent children). For further information consult the <i>1996 and 1991 Census Dictionary</i> (Cat. no. 2901.0) or contact the ABS. |
| Income               | Additional categories were included in the 1996 Census for nil and negative incomes. For purposes of aggregation to household income, negative income is given a value of zero.  |
| One parent families  | The map relating to one parent families excludes those families with non-dependent children only. These families were included in this topic in 1991.  |
| Overseas visitors    | There were 9,781 overseas visitors counted in the mapped area on census night. These people have been excluded from all maps except for the 'Population change' map. Overseas visitors were included in previous atlases.      |
| Private dwellings    | Self-care units in retirement villages and manufactured homes on estates are classified as private dwellings. These were treated as non-private dwellings in previous censuses.  |
| Qualifications       | Qualifications maps refer to people in the labour force. In 1991 these maps related to the population aged 15 years and over.  |



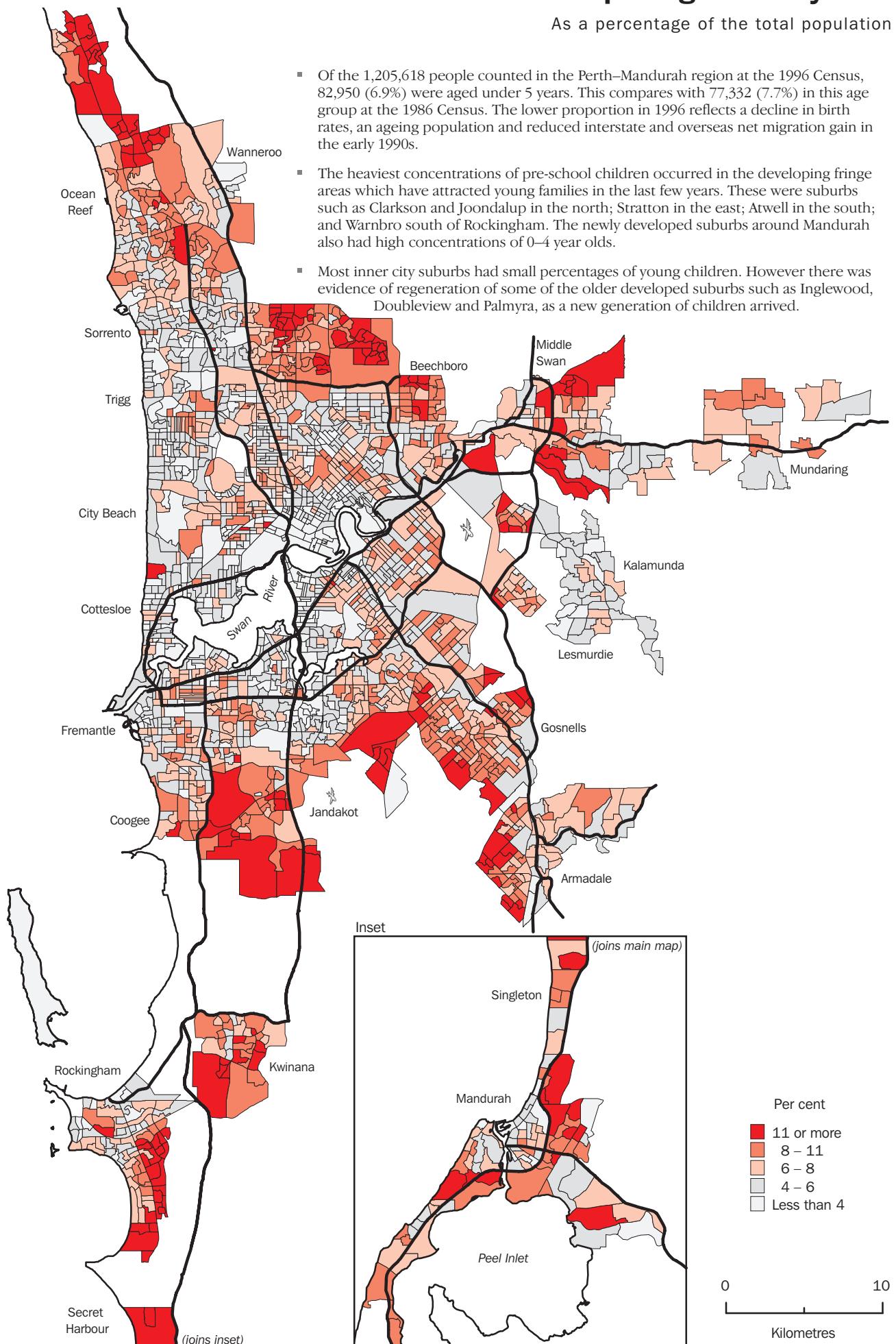
# Population density

Number of people per square kilometre



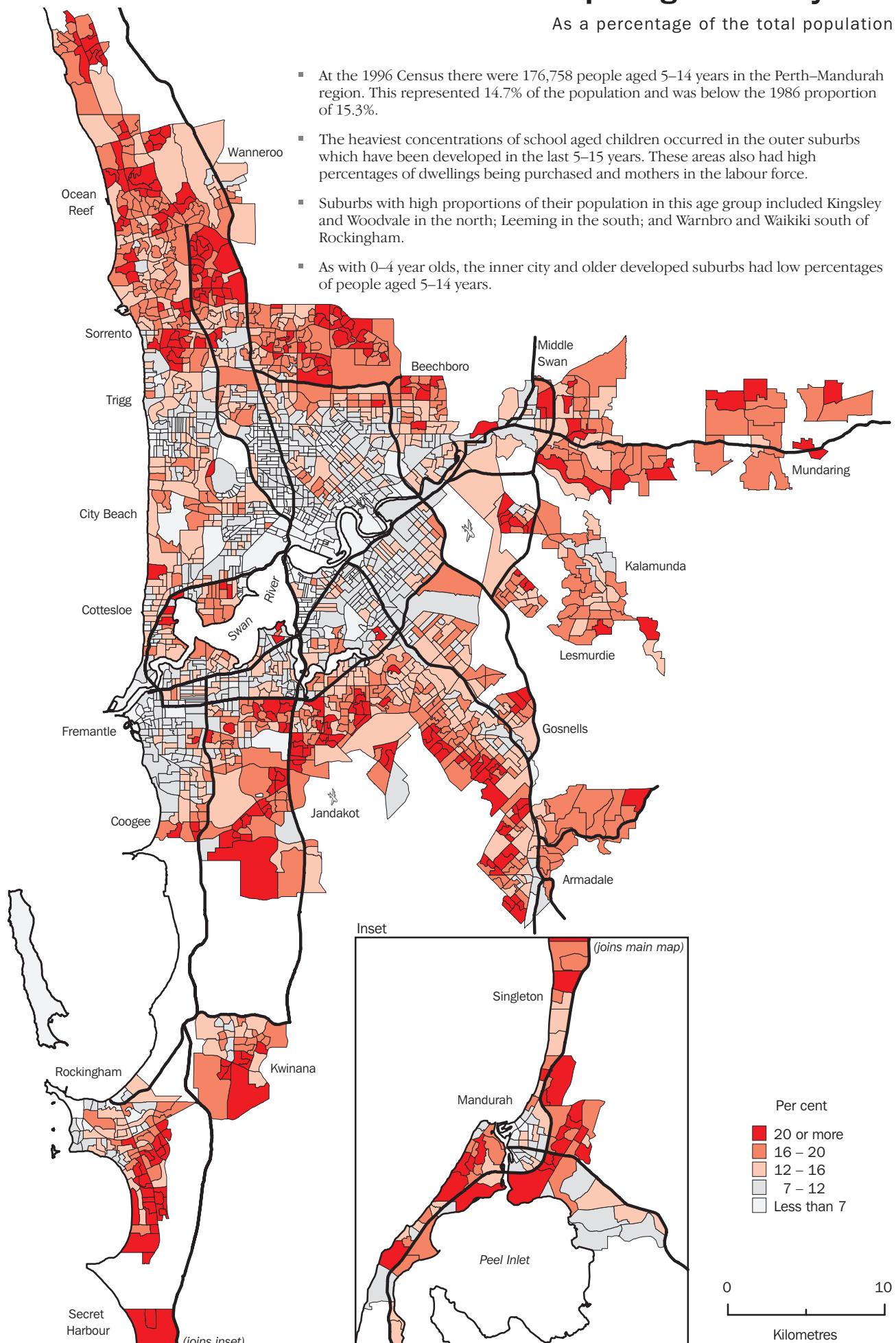
# People aged 0–4 years

As a percentage of the total population



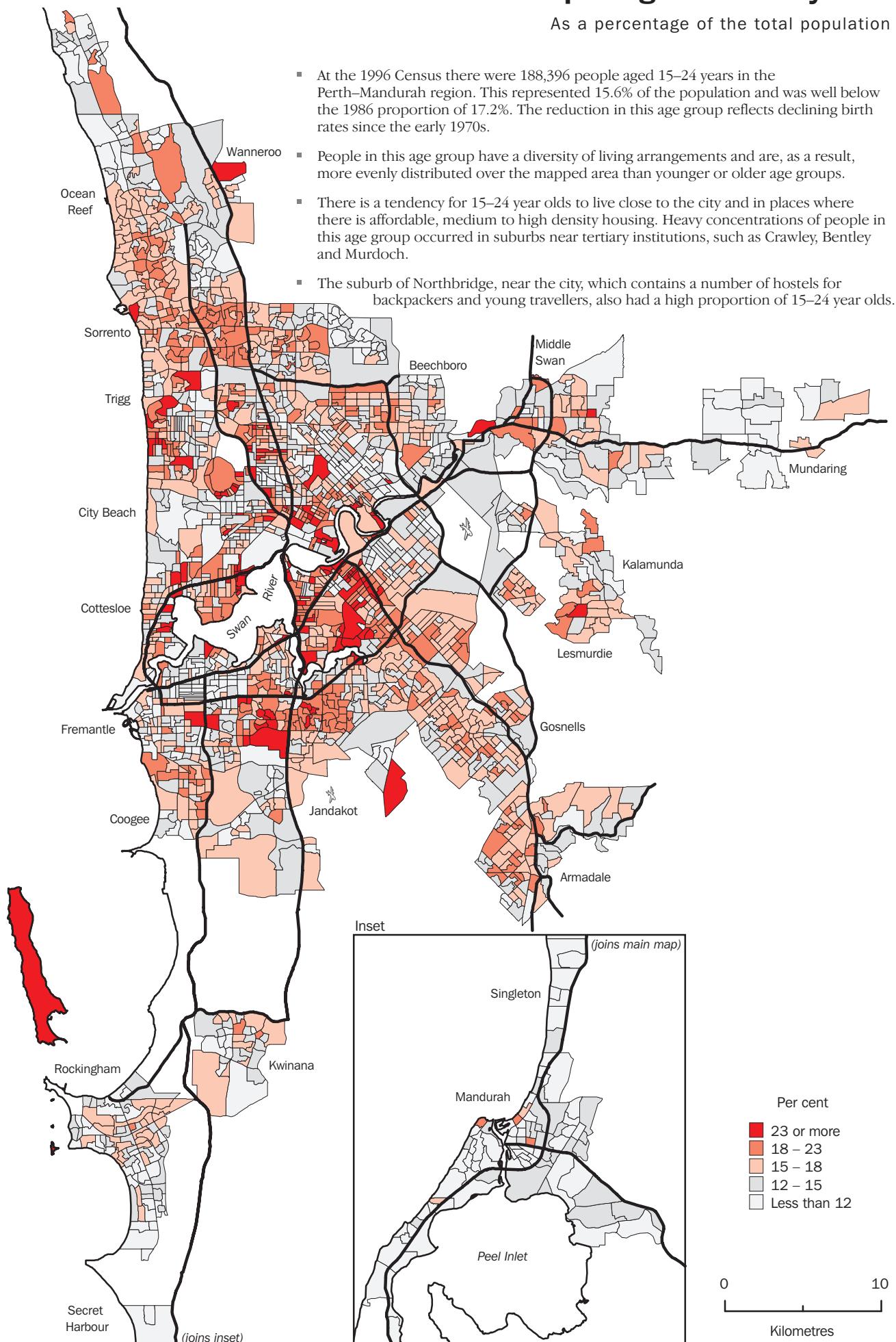
# People aged 5–14 years

As a percentage of the total population



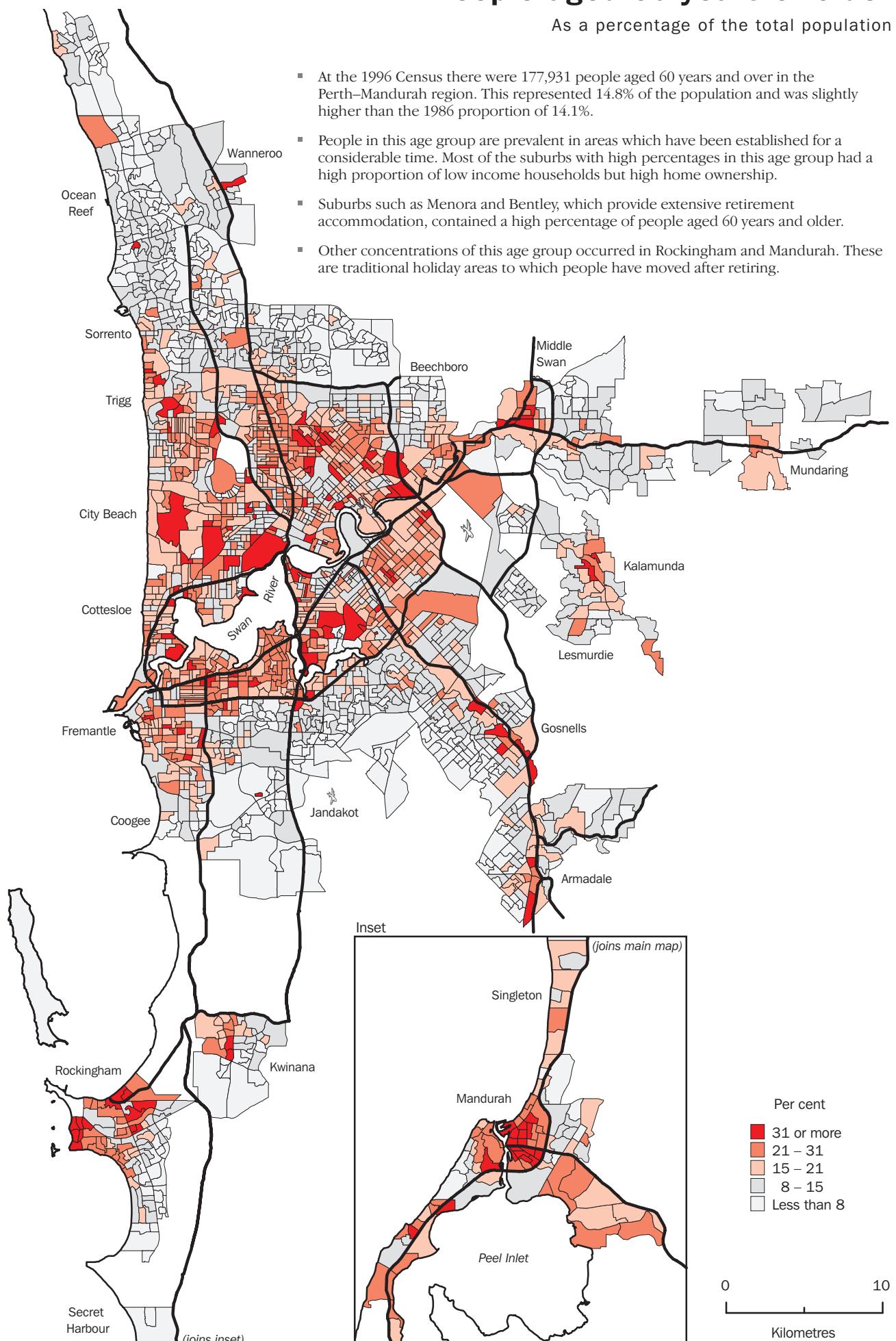
# People aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the total population



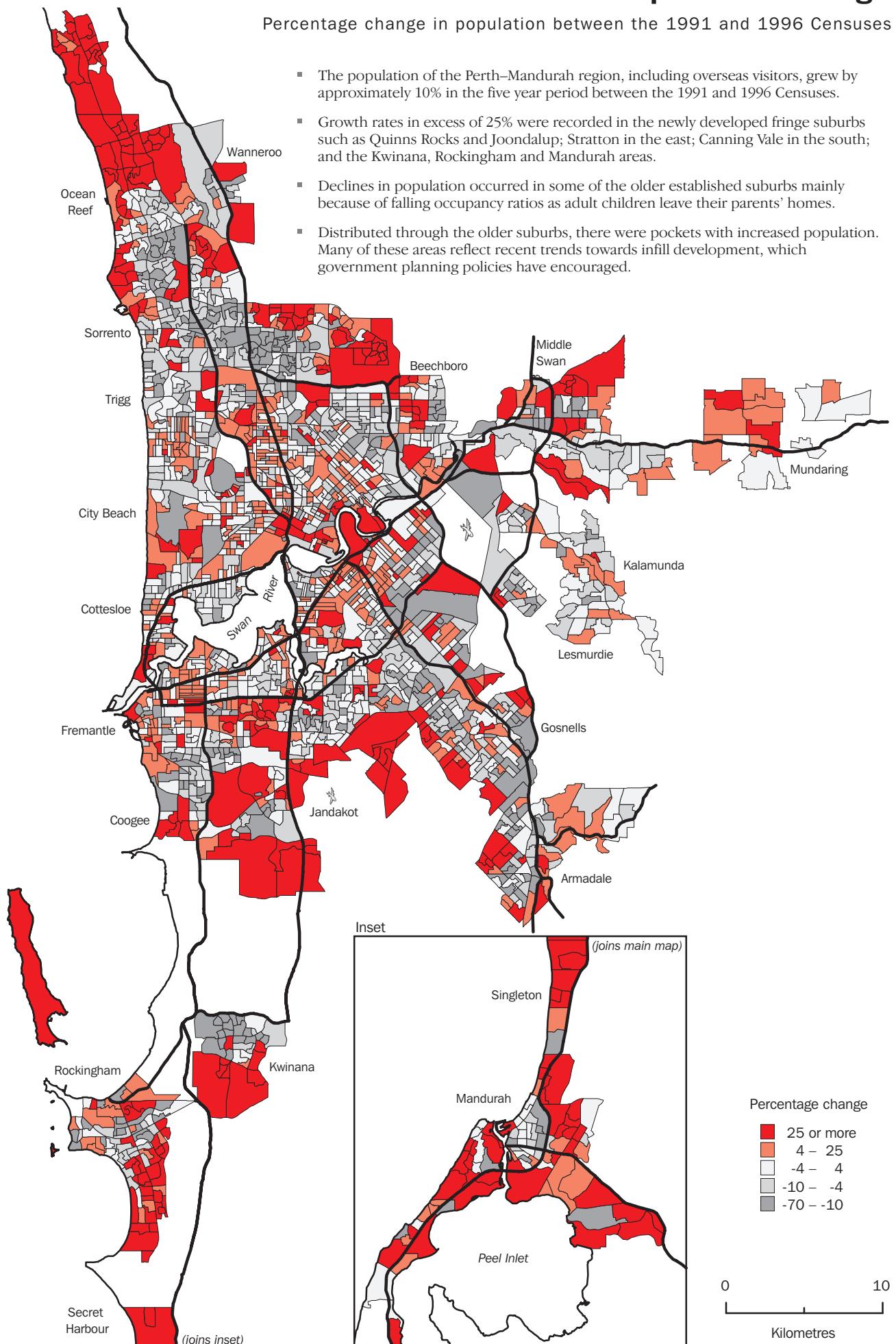
# People aged 60 years or older

As a percentage of the total population



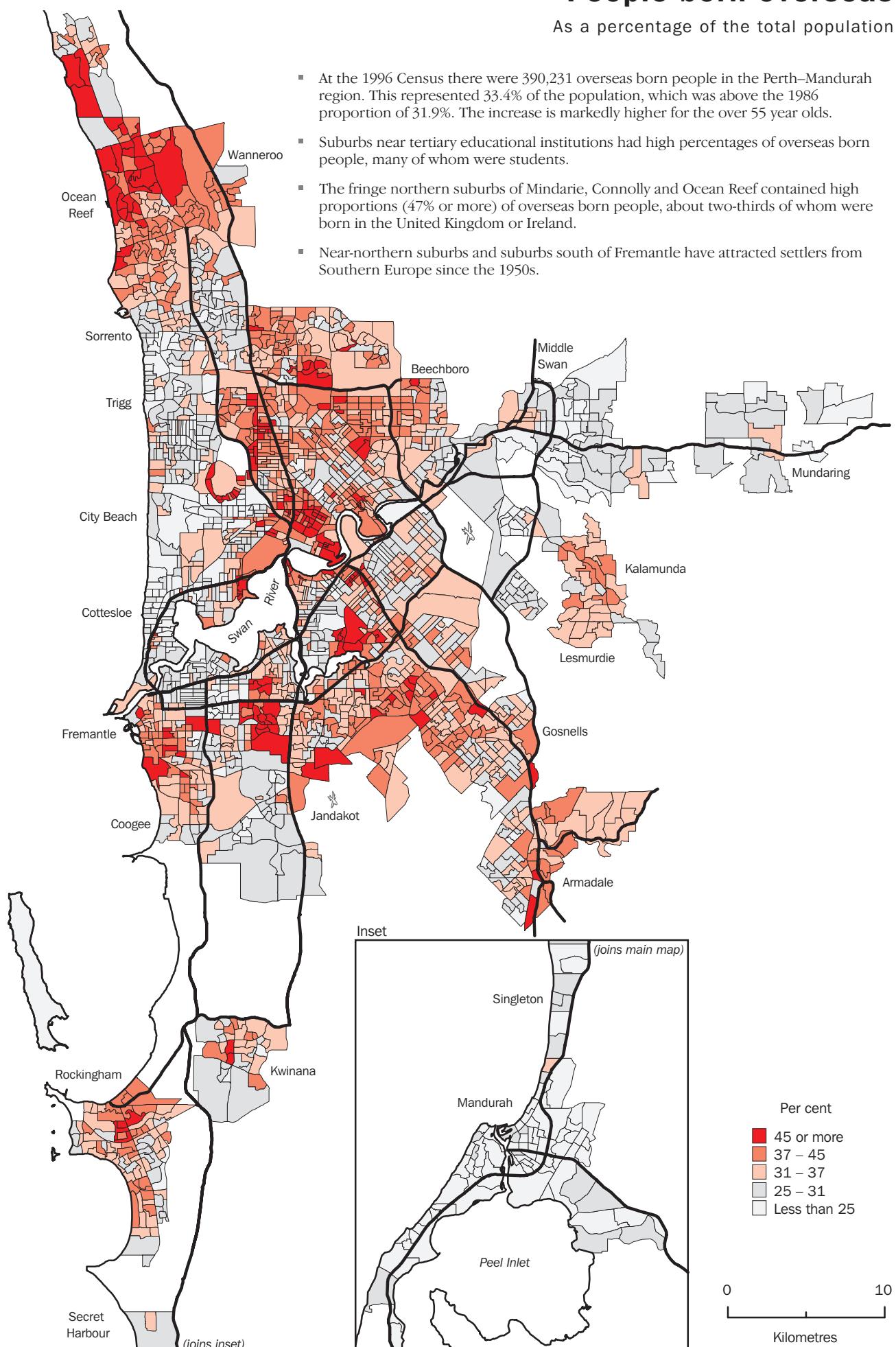
# Population change

Percentage change in population between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses



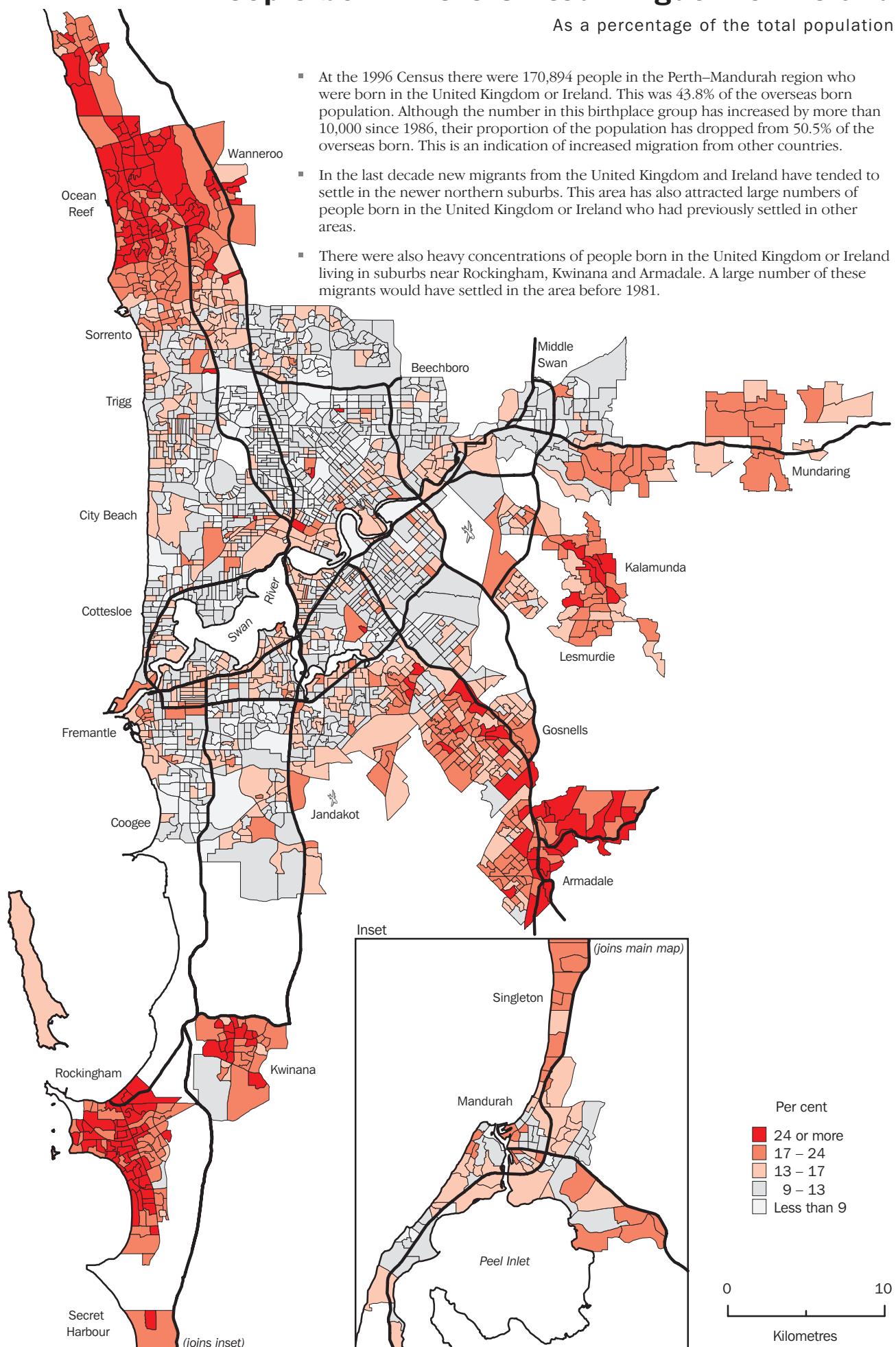
# People born overseas

As a percentage of the total population



# People born in the United Kingdom or Ireland

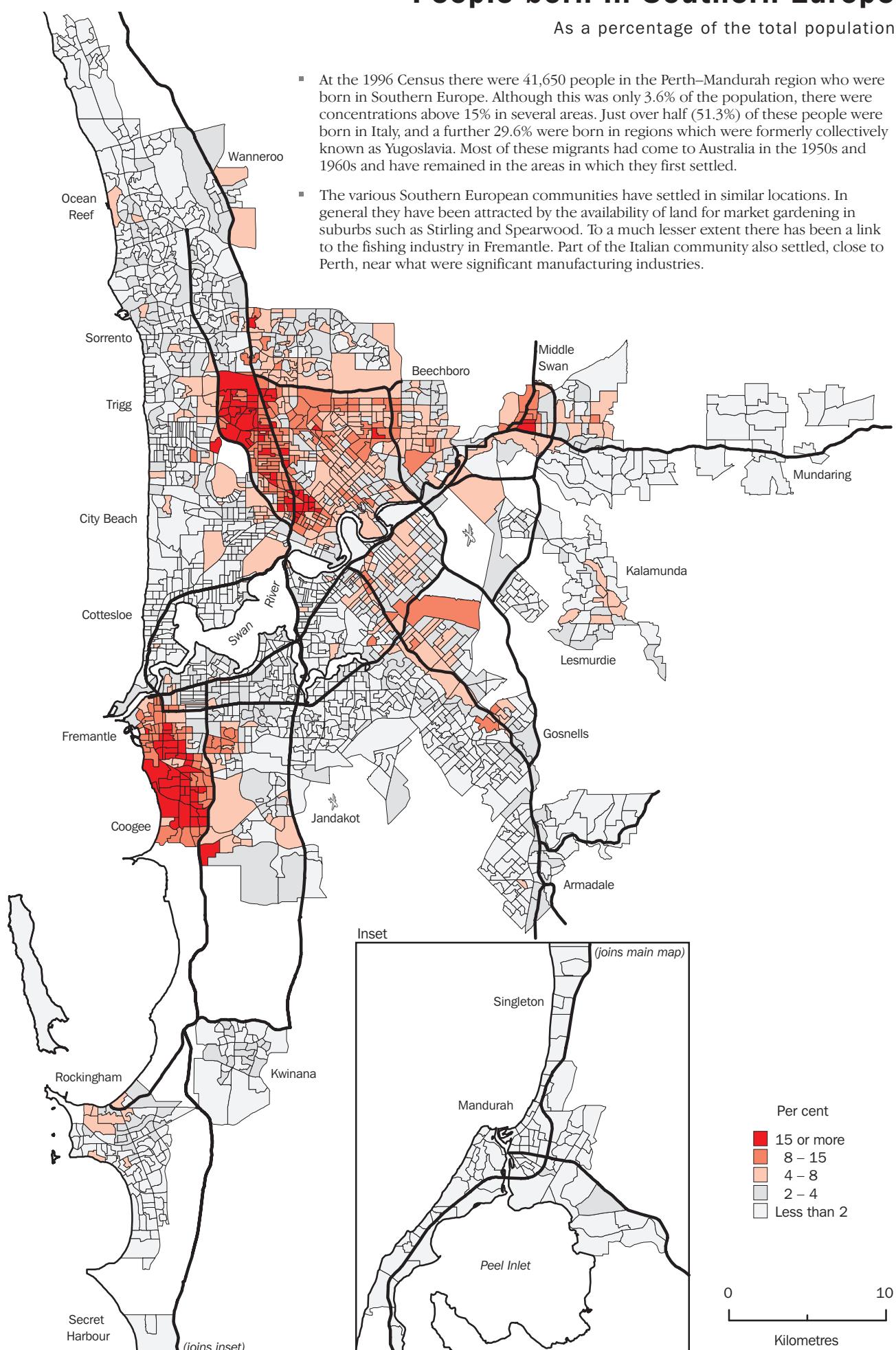
As a percentage of the total population



# People born in Southern Europe

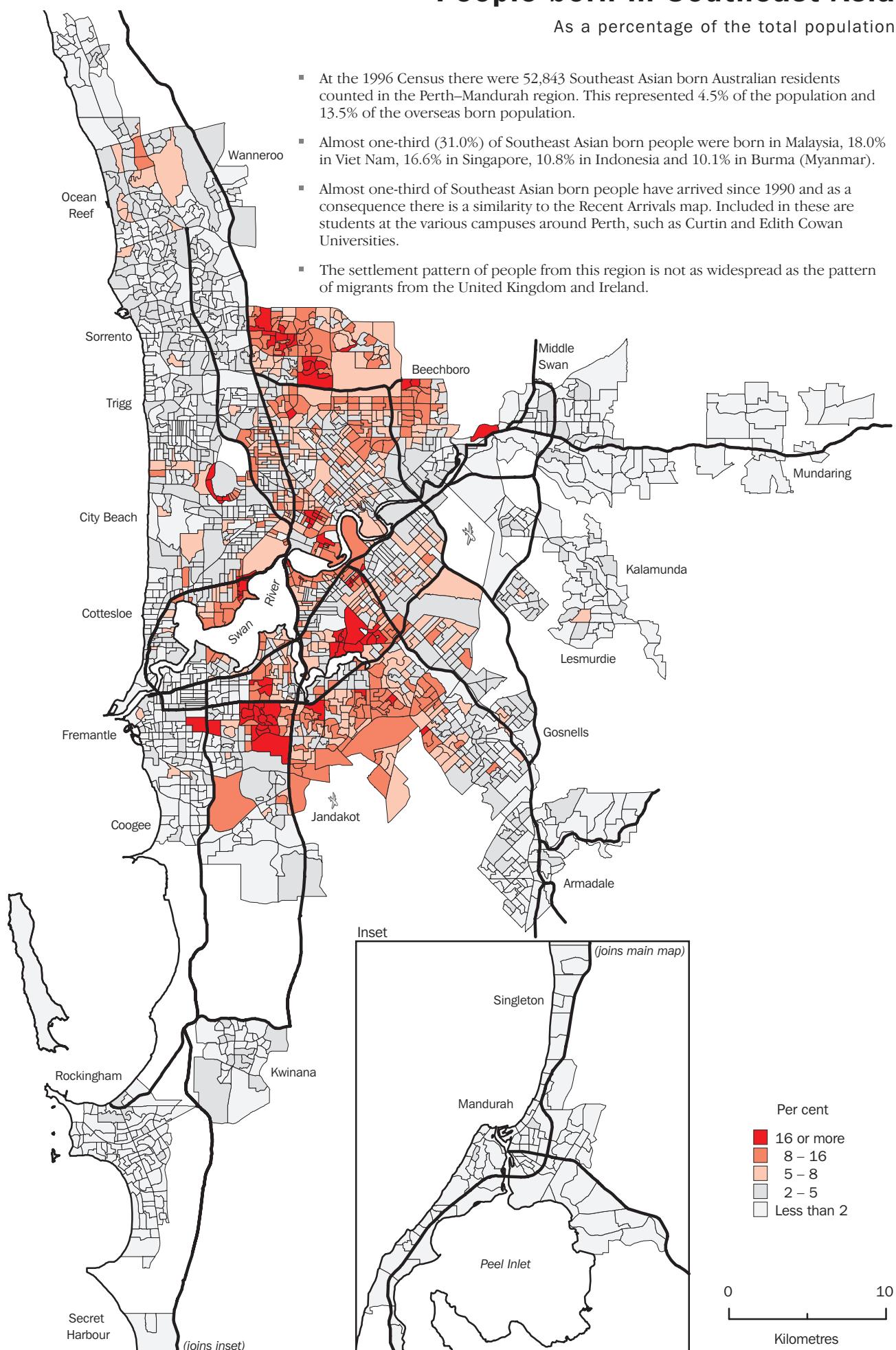
As a percentage of the total population

- At the 1996 Census there were 41,650 people in the Perth–Mandurah region who were born in Southern Europe. Although this was only 3.6% of the population, there were concentrations above 15% in several areas. Just over half (51.3%) of these people were born in Italy, and a further 29.6% were born in regions which were formerly collectively known as Yugoslavia. Most of these migrants had come to Australia in the 1950s and 1960s and have remained in the areas in which they first settled.
- The various Southern European communities have settled in similar locations. In general they have been attracted by the availability of land for market gardening in suburbs such as Stirling and Spearwood. To a much lesser extent there has been a link to the fishing industry in Fremantle. Part of the Italian community also settled, close to Perth, near what were significant manufacturing industries.



# People born in Southeast Asia

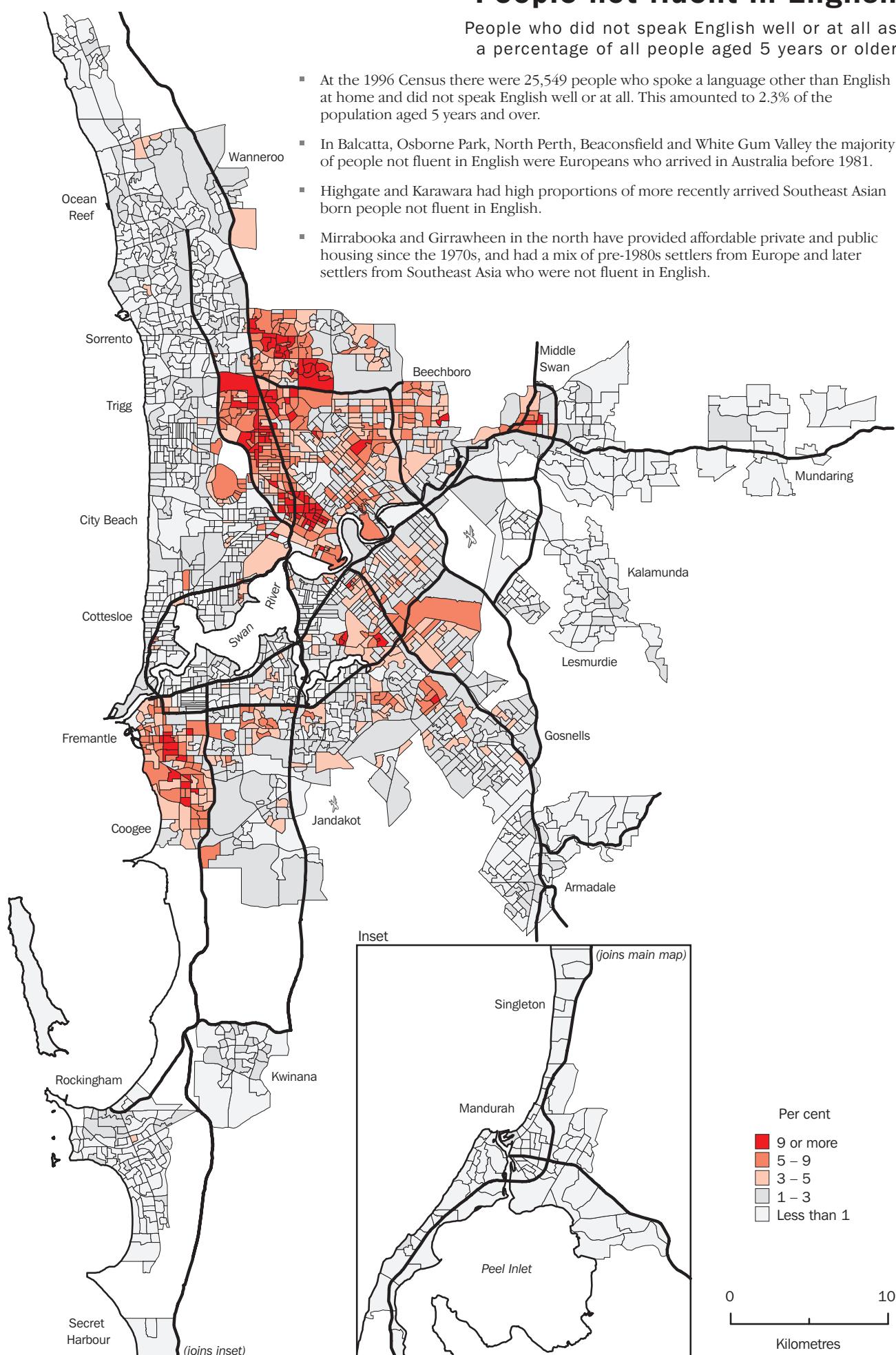
As a percentage of the total population



## People not fluent in English

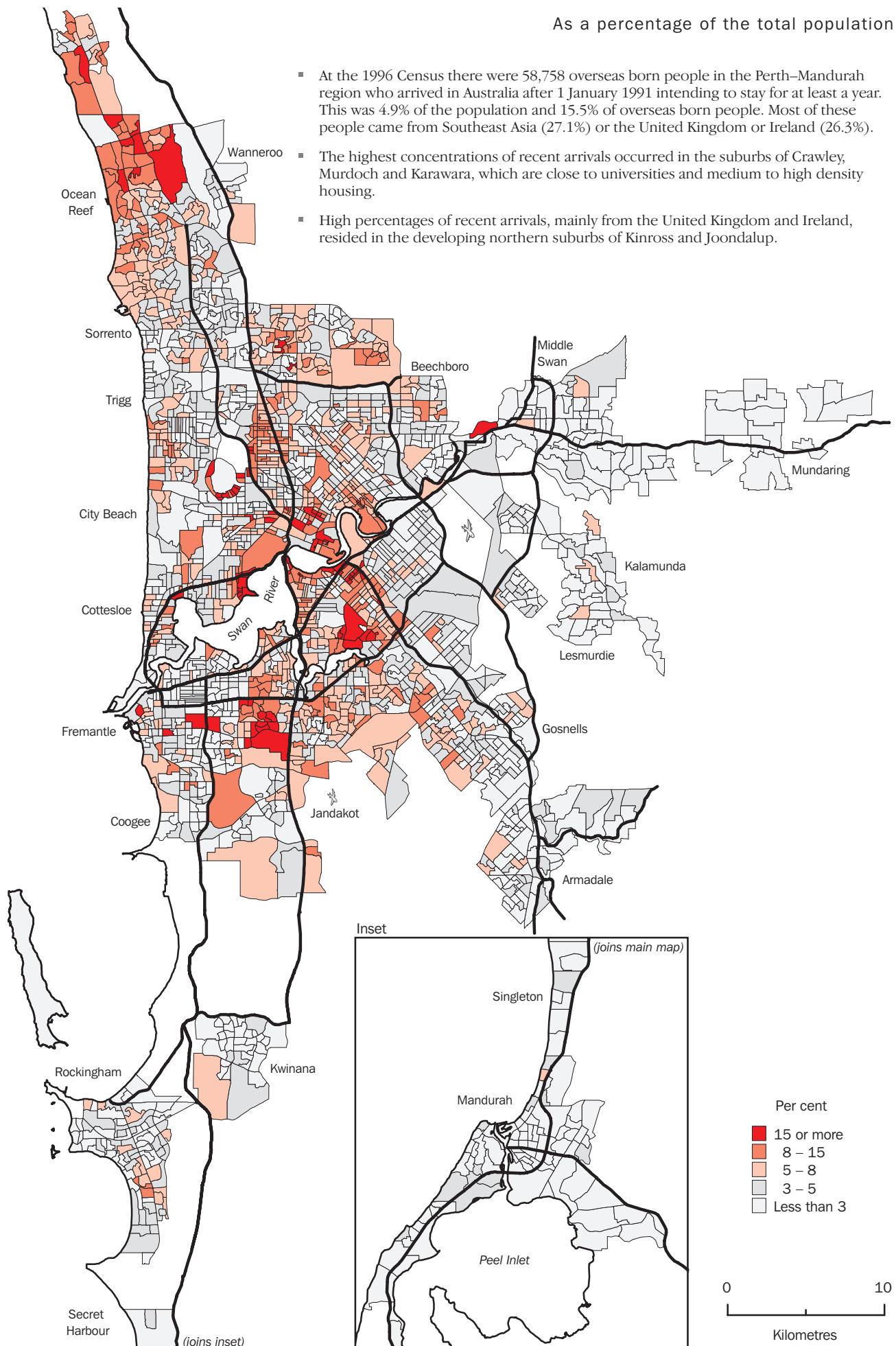
People who did not speak English well or at all as a percentage of all people aged 5 years or older

- At the 1996 Census there were 25,549 people who spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all. This amounted to 2.3% of the population aged 5 years and over.
- In Balcatta, Osborne Park, North Perth, Beaconsfield and White Gum Valley the majority of people not fluent in English were Europeans who arrived in Australia before 1981.
- Highgate and Karawara had high proportions of more recently arrived Southeast Asian born people not fluent in English.
- Mirrabooka and Girrawheen in the north have provided affordable private and public housing since the 1970s, and had a mix of pre-1980s settlers from Europe and later settlers from Southeast Asia who were not fluent in English.



## Recent arrivals

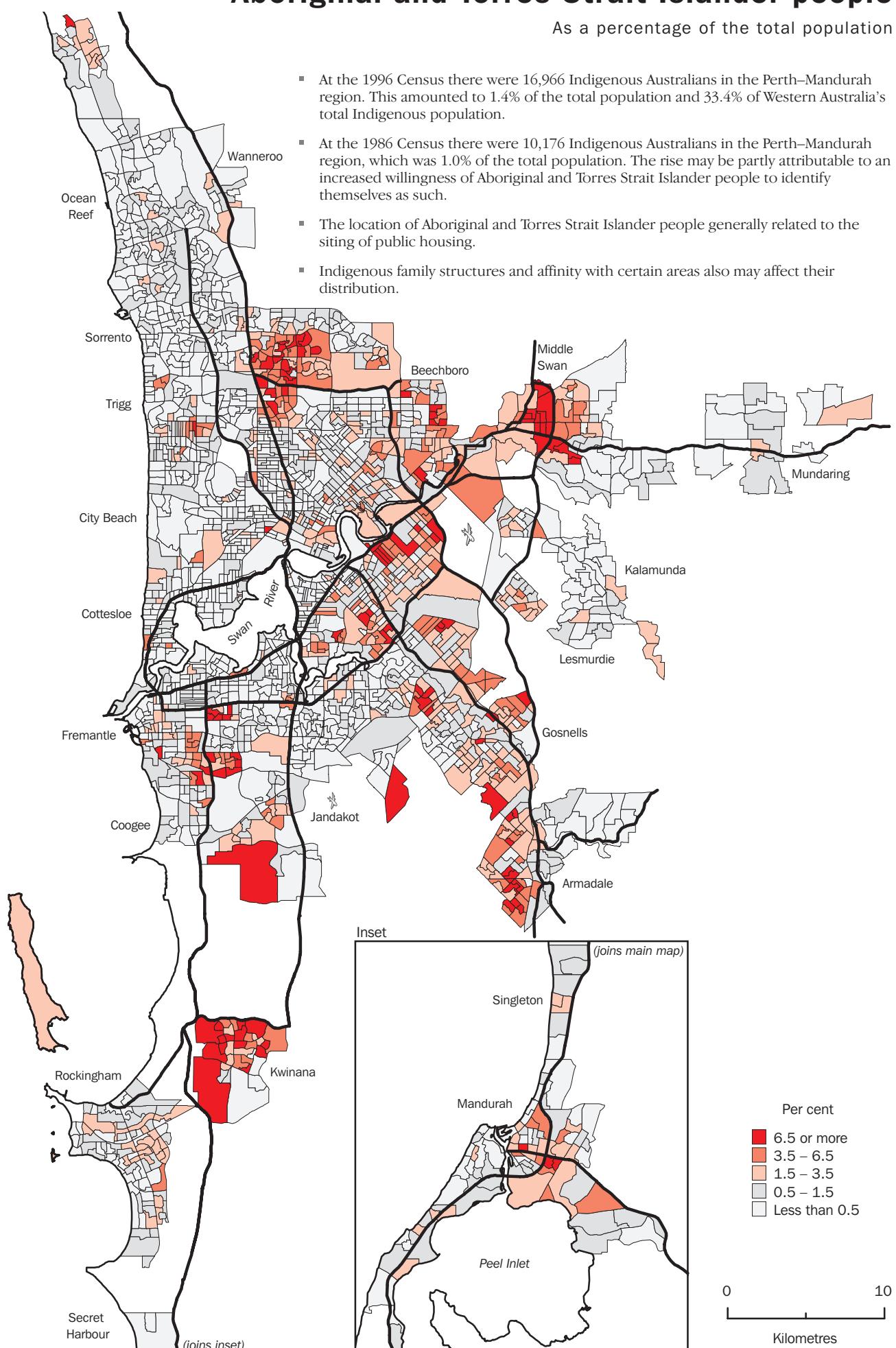
As a percentage of the total population



# Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

As a percentage of the total population

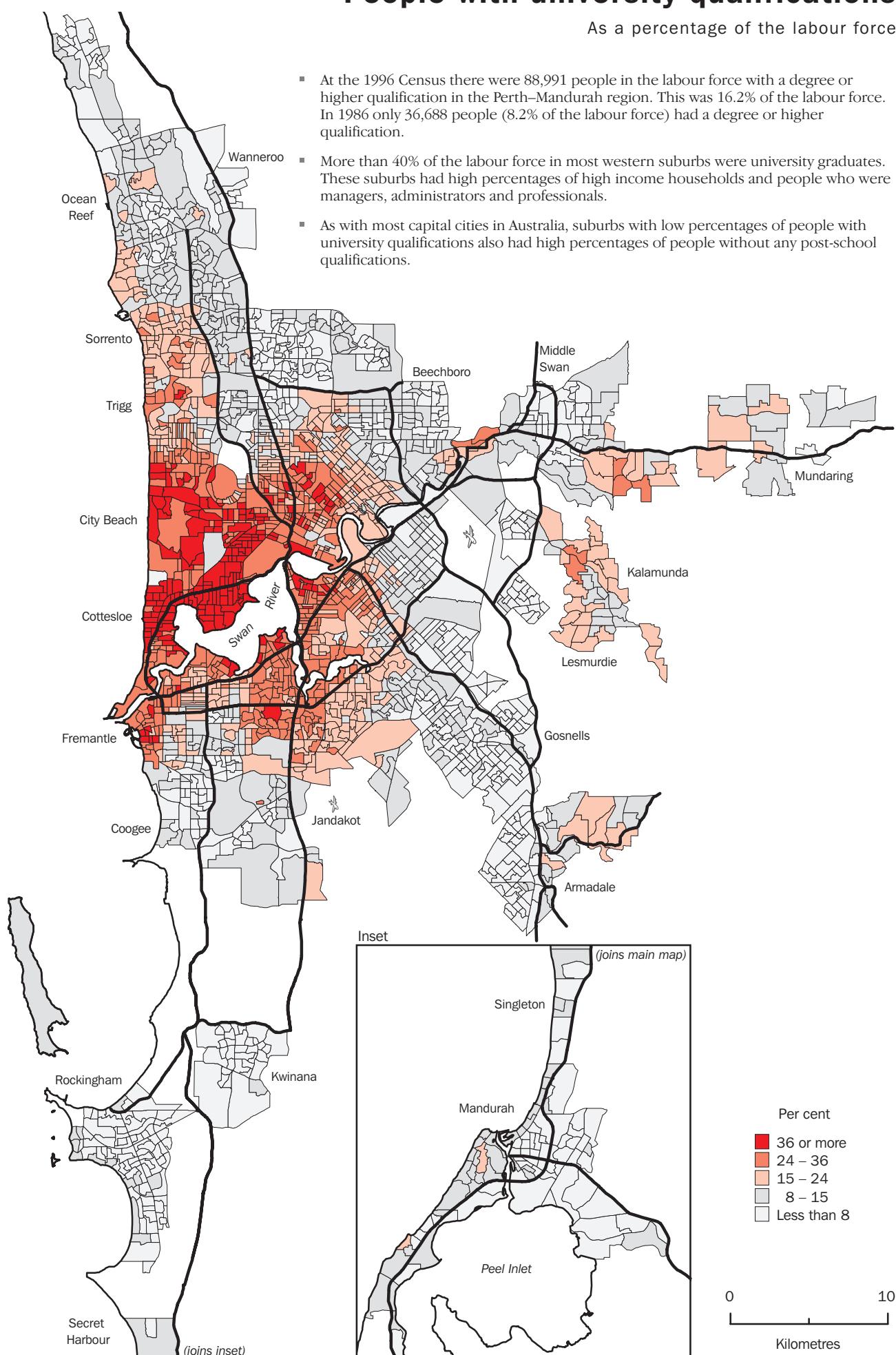
- At the 1996 Census there were 16,966 Indigenous Australians in the Perth–Mandurah region. This amounted to 1.4% of the total population and 33.4% of Western Australia's total Indigenous population.
- At the 1986 Census there were 10,176 Indigenous Australians in the Perth–Mandurah region, which was 1.0% of the total population. The rise may be partly attributable to an increased willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to identify themselves as such.
- The location of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people generally related to the siting of public housing.
- Indigenous family structures and affinity with certain areas also may affect their distribution.



# People with university qualifications

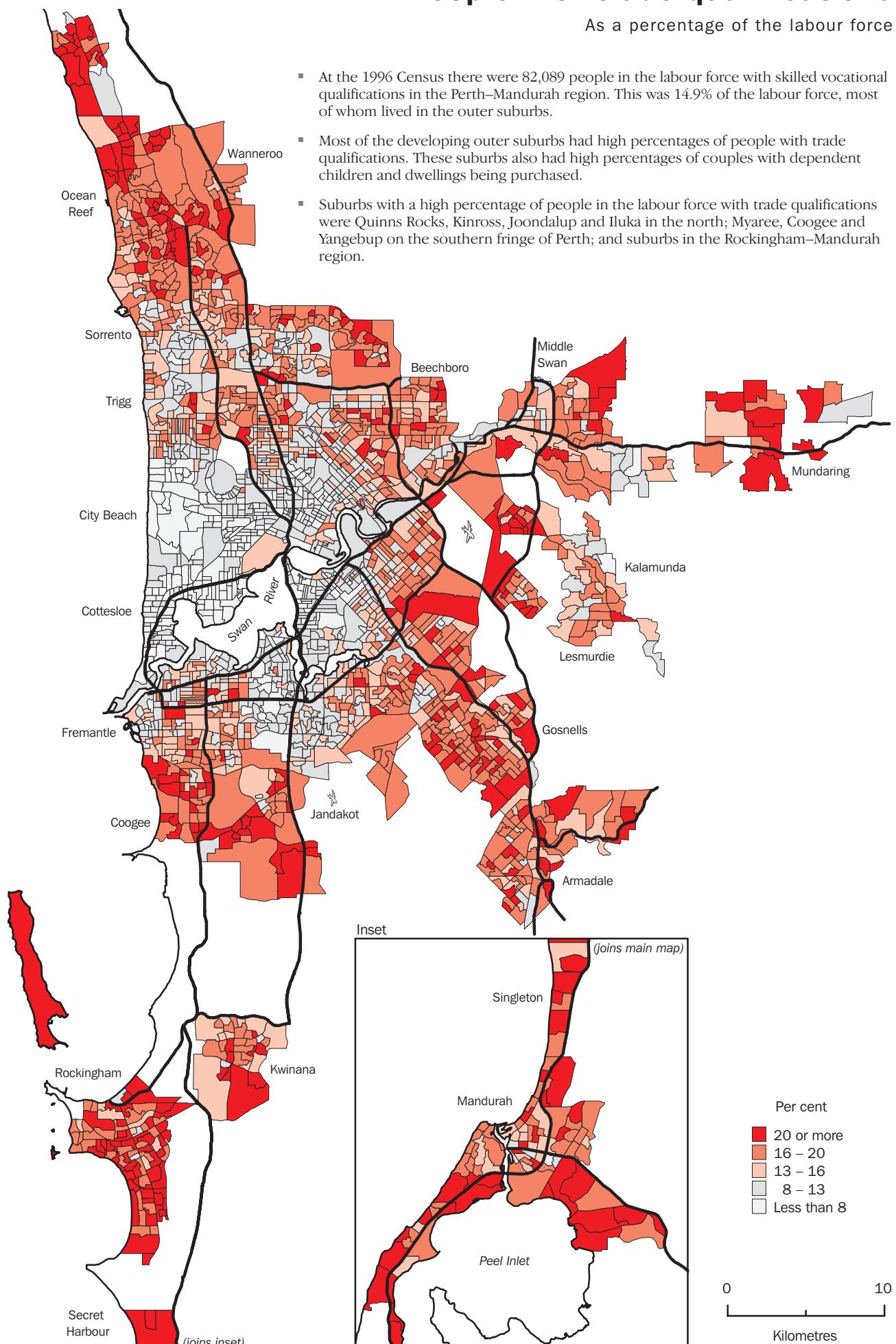
As a percentage of the labour force

- At the 1996 Census there were 88,991 people in the labour force with a degree or higher qualification in the Perth–Mandurah region. This was 16.2% of the labour force. In 1986 only 36,688 people (8.2% of the labour force) had a degree or higher qualification.
- More than 40% of the labour force in most western suburbs were university graduates. These suburbs had high percentages of high income households and people who were managers, administrators and professionals.
- As with most capital cities in Australia, suburbs with low percentages of people with university qualifications also had high percentages of people without any post-school qualifications.



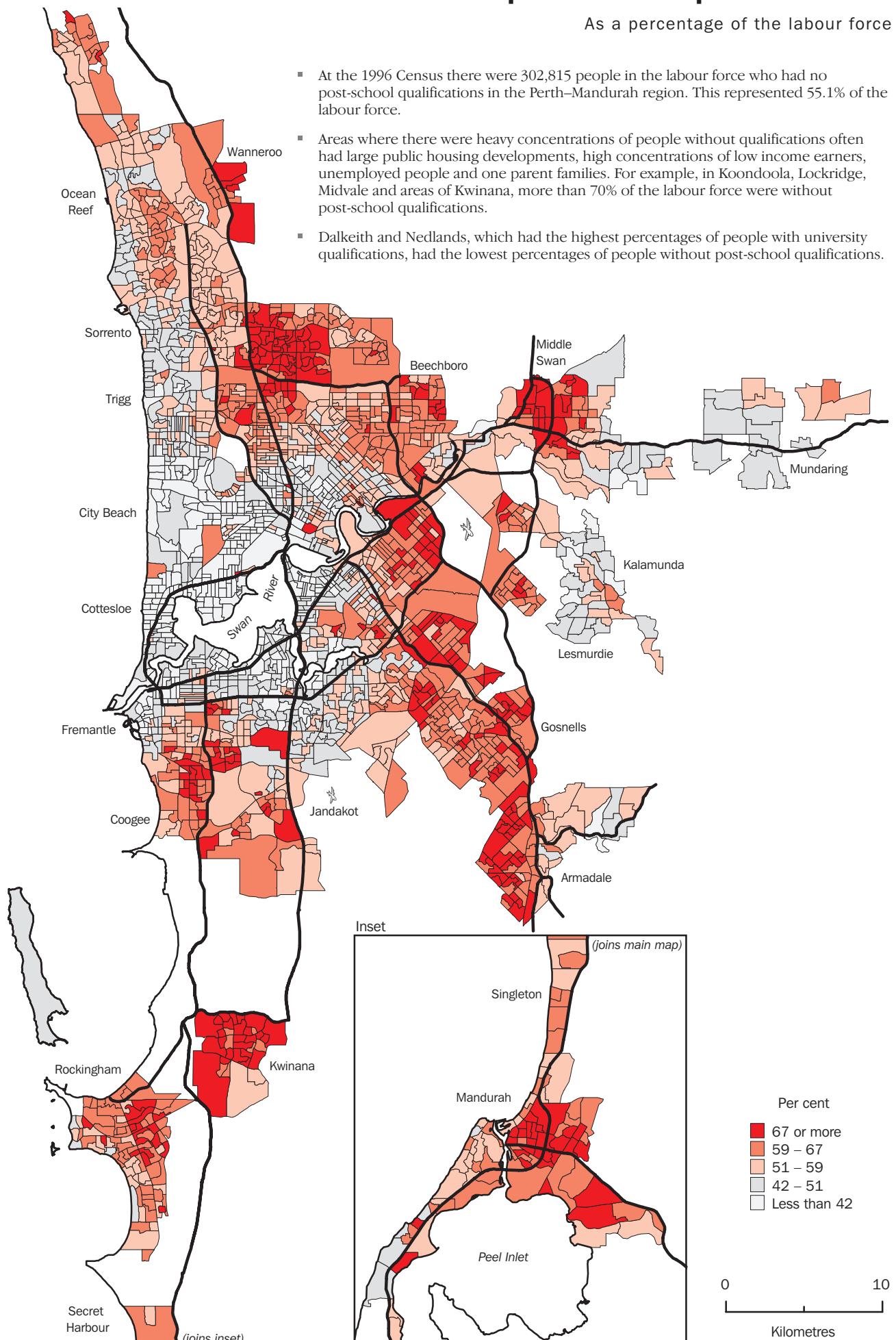
# People with trade qualifications

As a percentage of the labour force



# People without qualifications

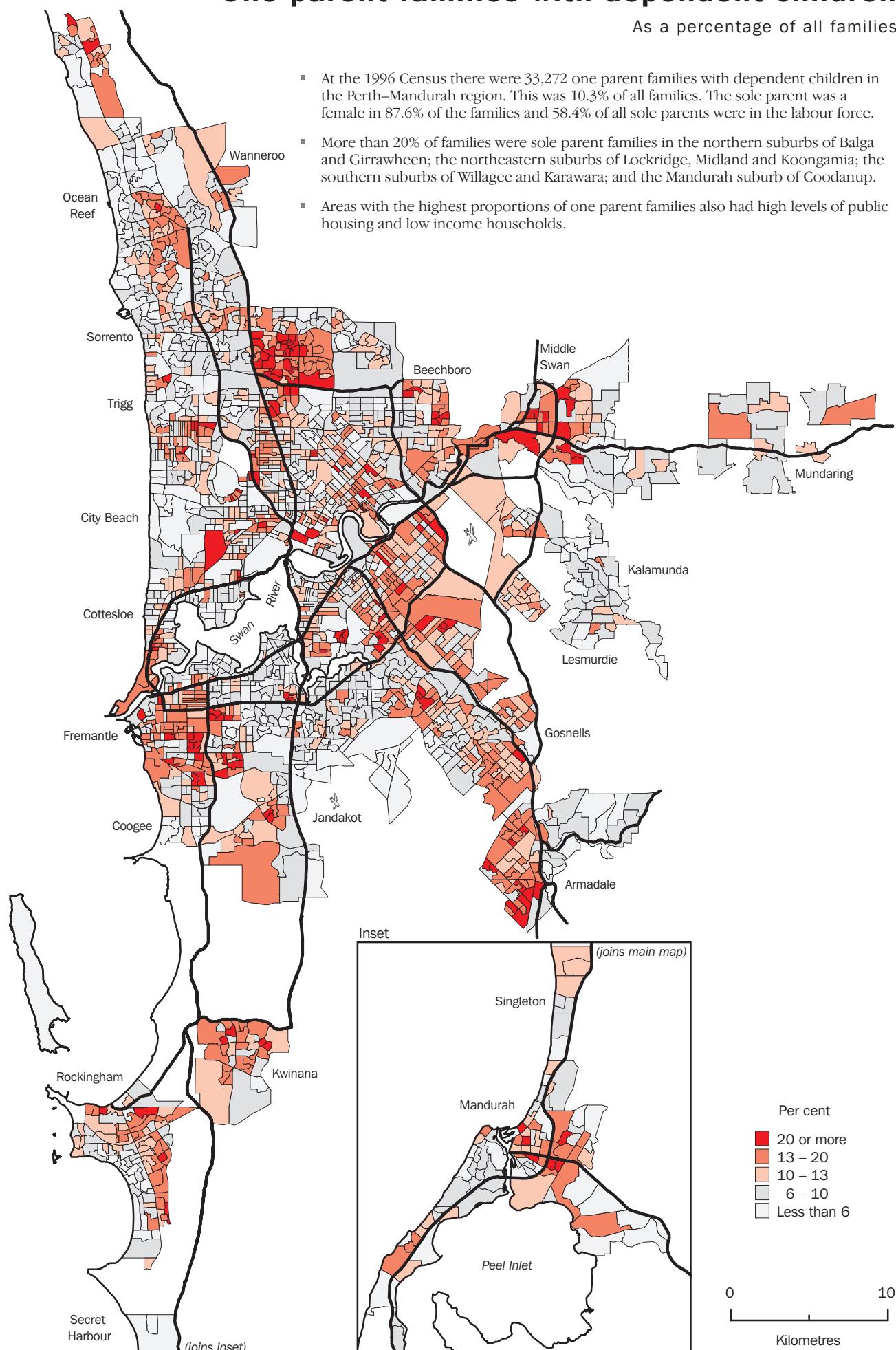
As a percentage of the labour force



# One parent families with dependent children

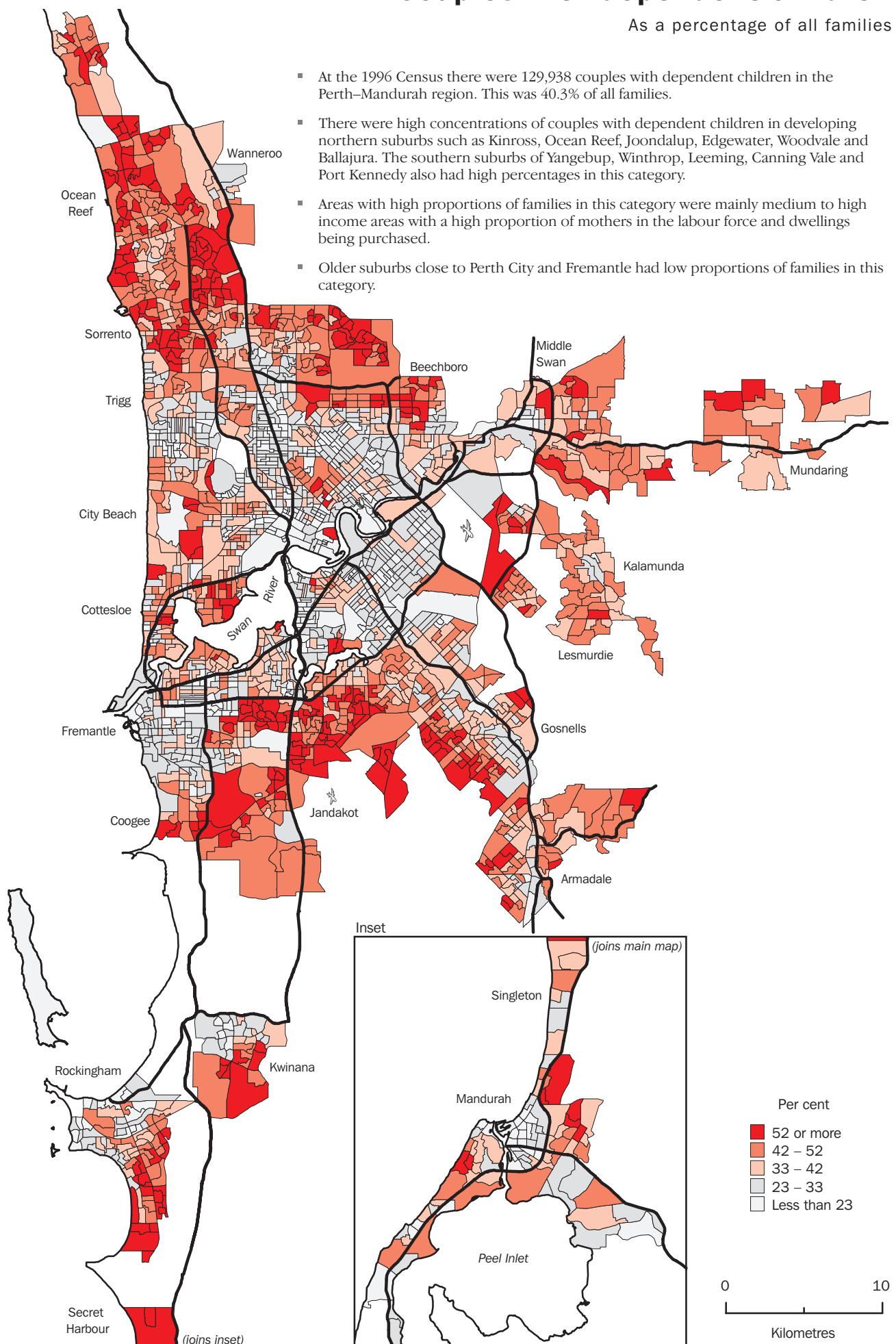
As a percentage of all families

- At the 1996 Census there were 33,272 one parent families with dependent children in the Perth–Mandurah region. This was 10.3% of all families. The sole parent was a female in 87.6% of the families and 58.4% of all sole parents were in the labour force.
- More than 20% of families were sole parent families in the northern suburbs of Balga and Girrawheen; the northeastern suburbs of Lockridge, Midland and Koongamia; the southern suburbs of Willagee and Karawara; and the Mandurah suburb of Coodanup.
- Areas with the highest proportions of one parent families also had high levels of public housing and low income households.



# Couples with dependent children

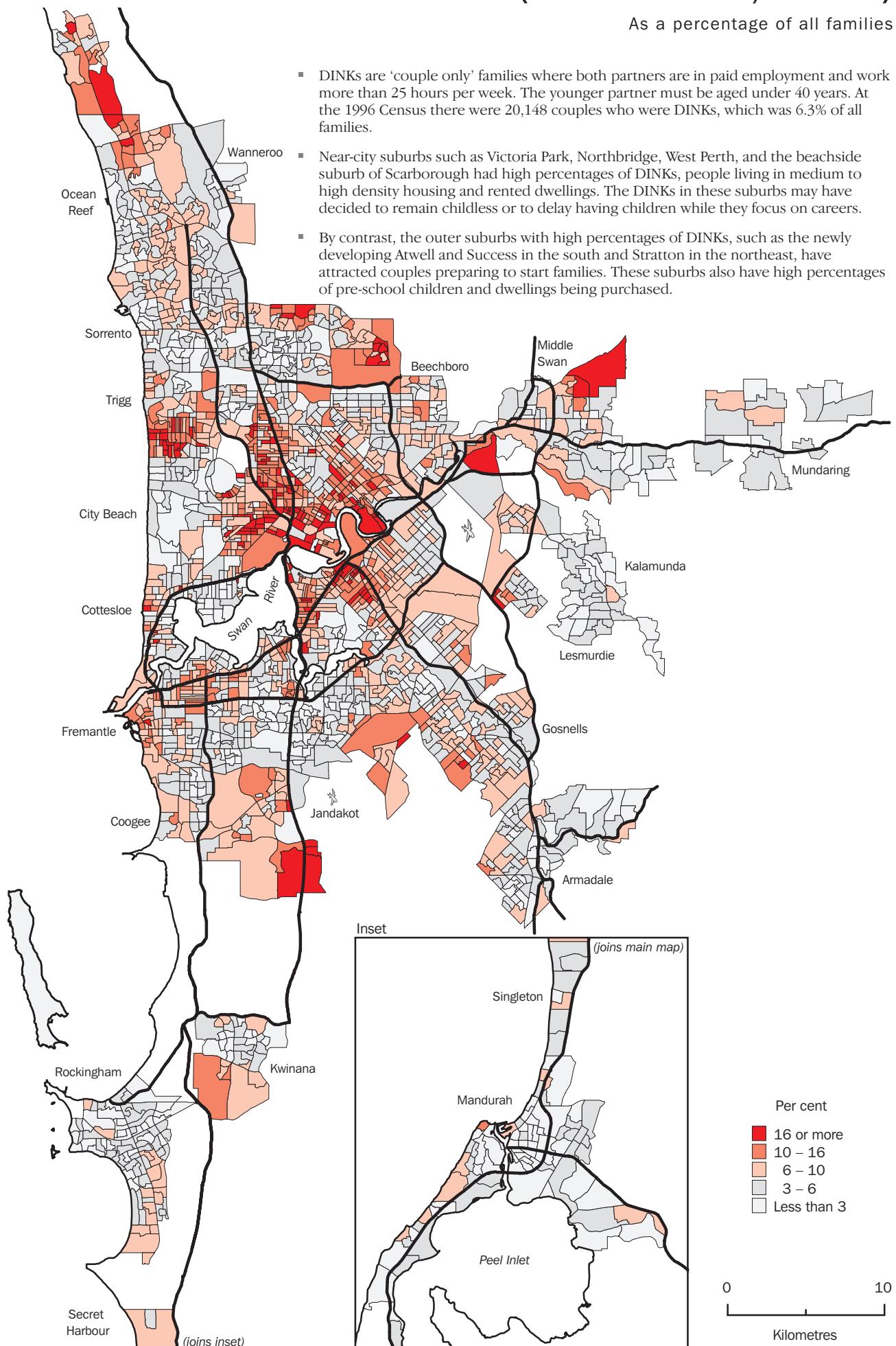
As a percentage of all families



- At the 1996 Census there were 129,938 couples with dependent children in the Perth–Mandurah region. This was 40.3% of all families.
- There were high concentrations of couples with dependent children in developing northern suburbs such as Kinross, Ocean Reef, Joondalup, Edgewater, Woodvale and Ballajura. The southern suburbs of Yangebup, Winthrop, Leeming, Canning Vale and Port Kennedy also had high percentages in this category.
- Areas with high proportions of families in this category were mainly medium to high income areas with a high proportion of mothers in the labour force and dwellings being purchased.
- Older suburbs close to Perth City and Fremantle had low proportions of families in this category.

# DINKs (double income, no kids)

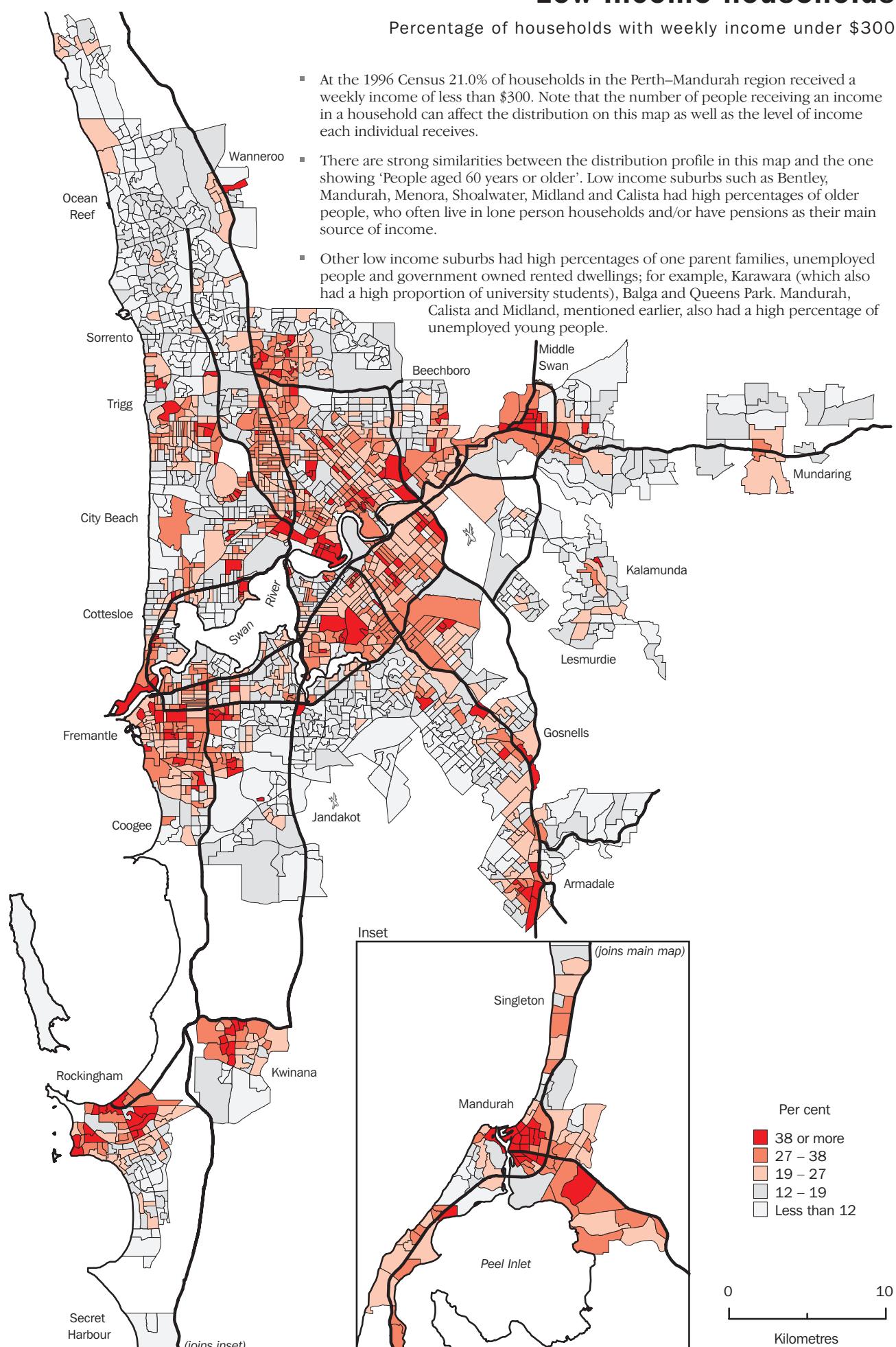
As a percentage of all families



# Low income households

Percentage of households with weekly income under \$300

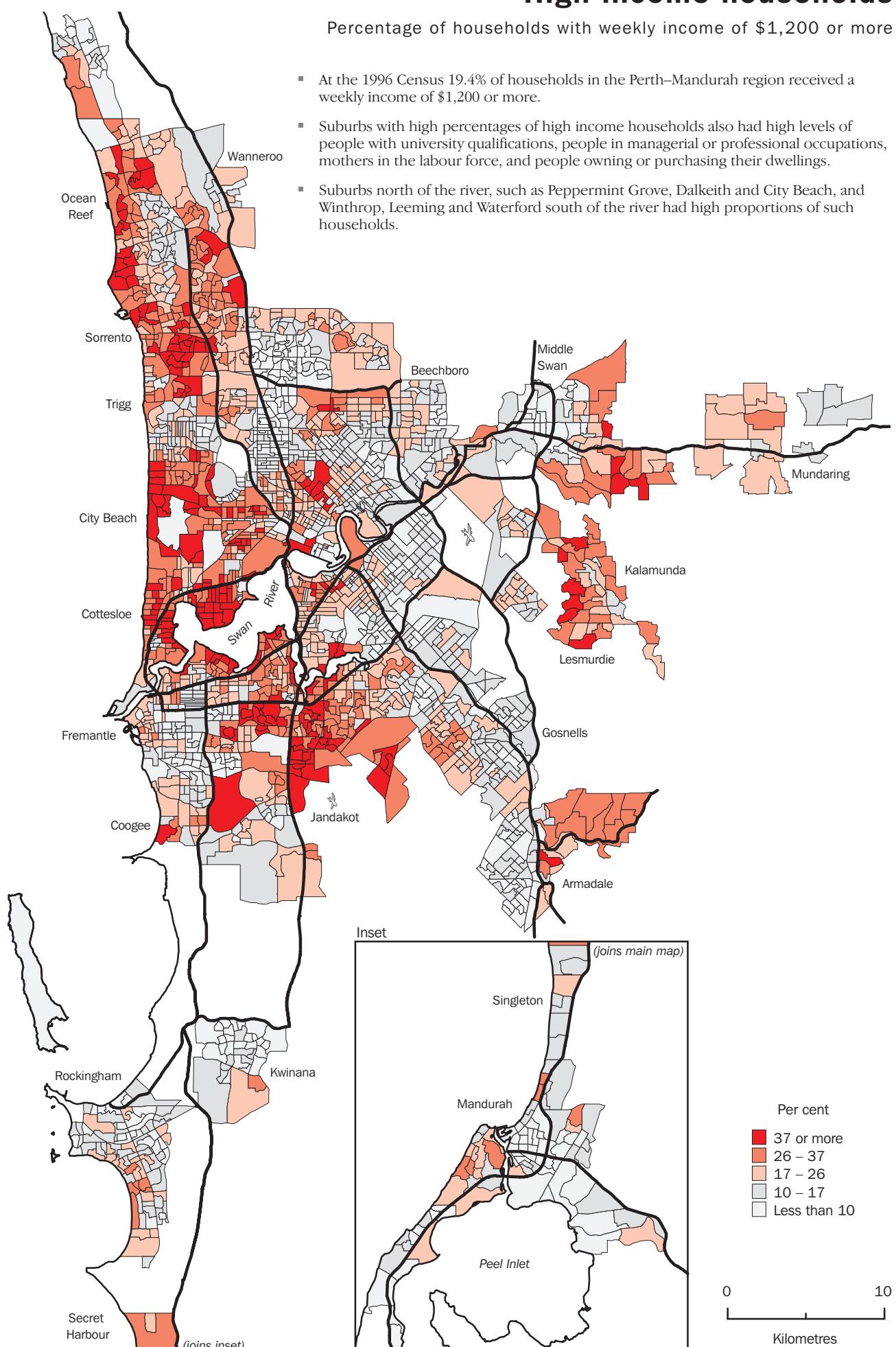
- At the 1996 Census 21.0% of households in the Perth–Mandurah region received a weekly income of less than \$300. Note that the number of people receiving an income in a household can affect the distribution on this map as well as the level of income each individual receives.
- There are strong similarities between the distribution profile in this map and the one showing 'People aged 60 years or older'. Low income suburbs such as Bentley, Mandurah, Menora, Shoalwater, Midland and Calista had high percentages of older people, who often live in lone person households and/or have pensions as their main source of income.
- Other low income suburbs had high percentages of one parent families, unemployed people and government owned rented dwellings; for example, Karawara (which also had a high proportion of university students), Balga and Queens Park. Mandurah, Calista and Midland, mentioned earlier, also had a high percentage of unemployed young people.



# High income households

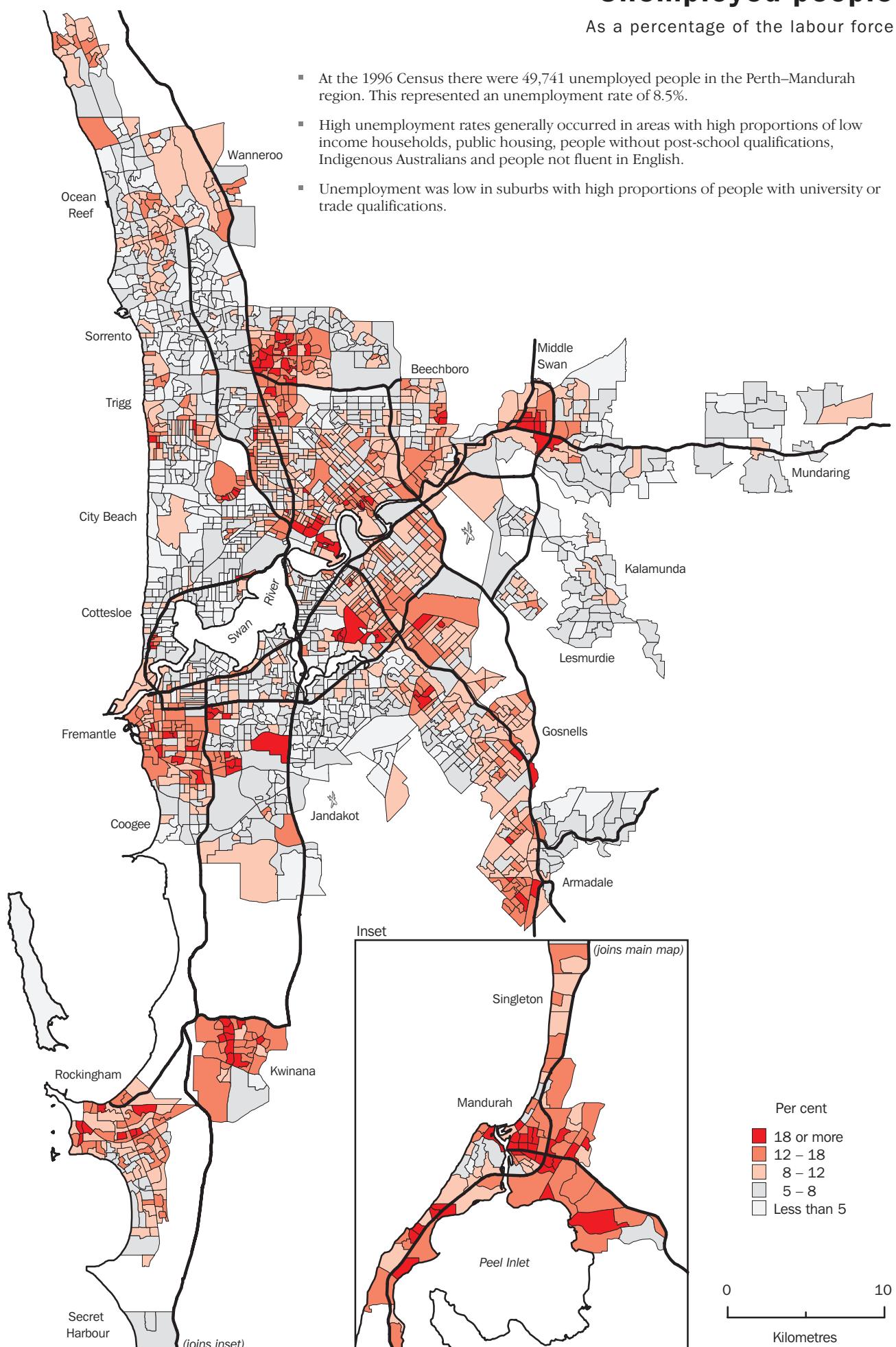
Percentage of households with weekly income of \$1,200 or more

- At the 1996 Census 19.4% of households in the Perth–Mandurah region received a weekly income of \$1,200 or more.
- Suburbs with high percentages of high income households also had high levels of people with university qualifications, people in managerial or professional occupations, mothers in the labour force, and people owning or purchasing their dwellings.
- Suburbs north of the river, such as Peppermint Grove, Dalkeith and City Beach, and Winthrop, Leeming and Waterford south of the river had high proportions of such households.



# Unemployed people

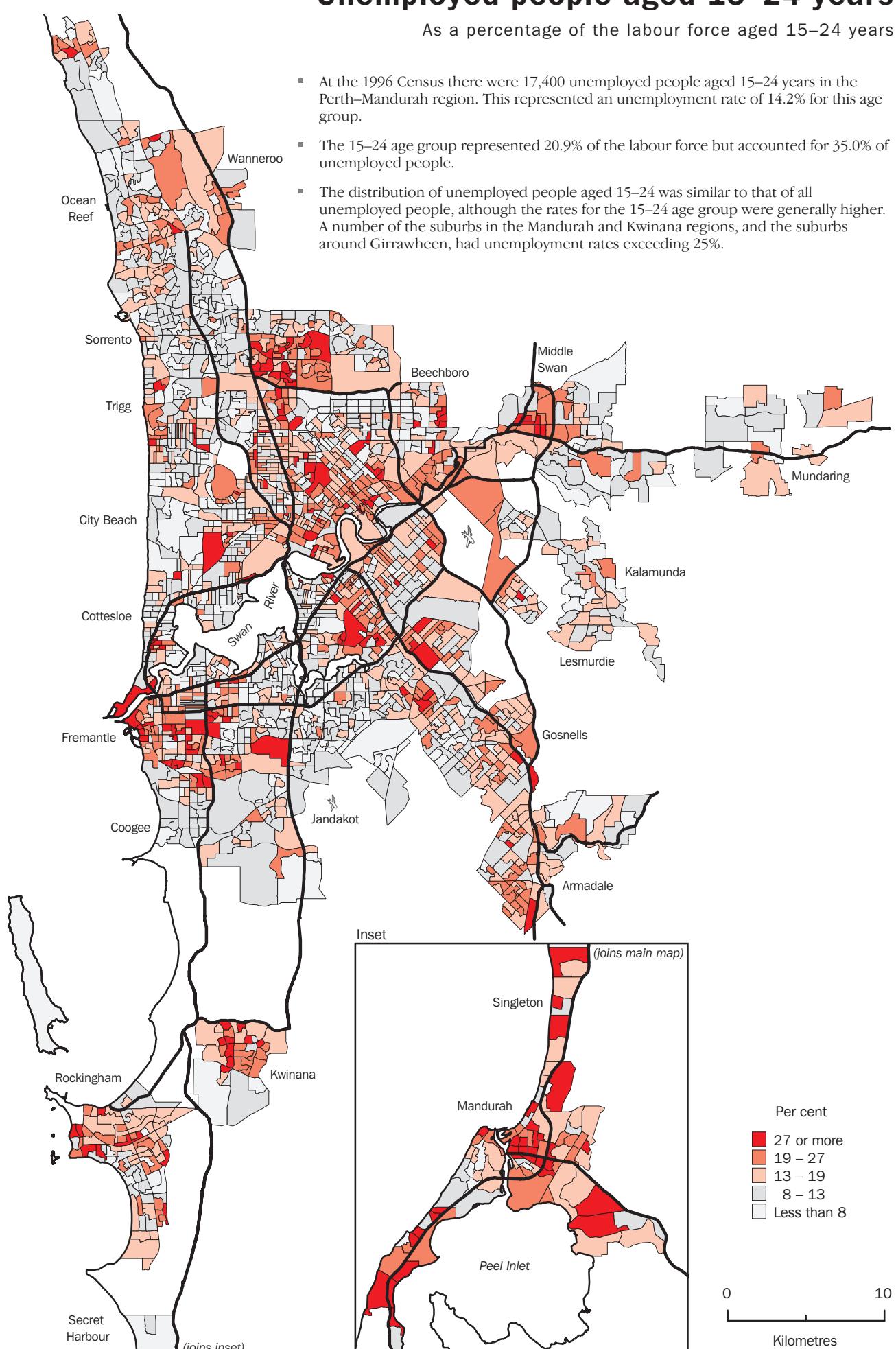
As a percentage of the labour force



# Unemployed people aged 15–24 years

As a percentage of the labour force aged 15–24 years

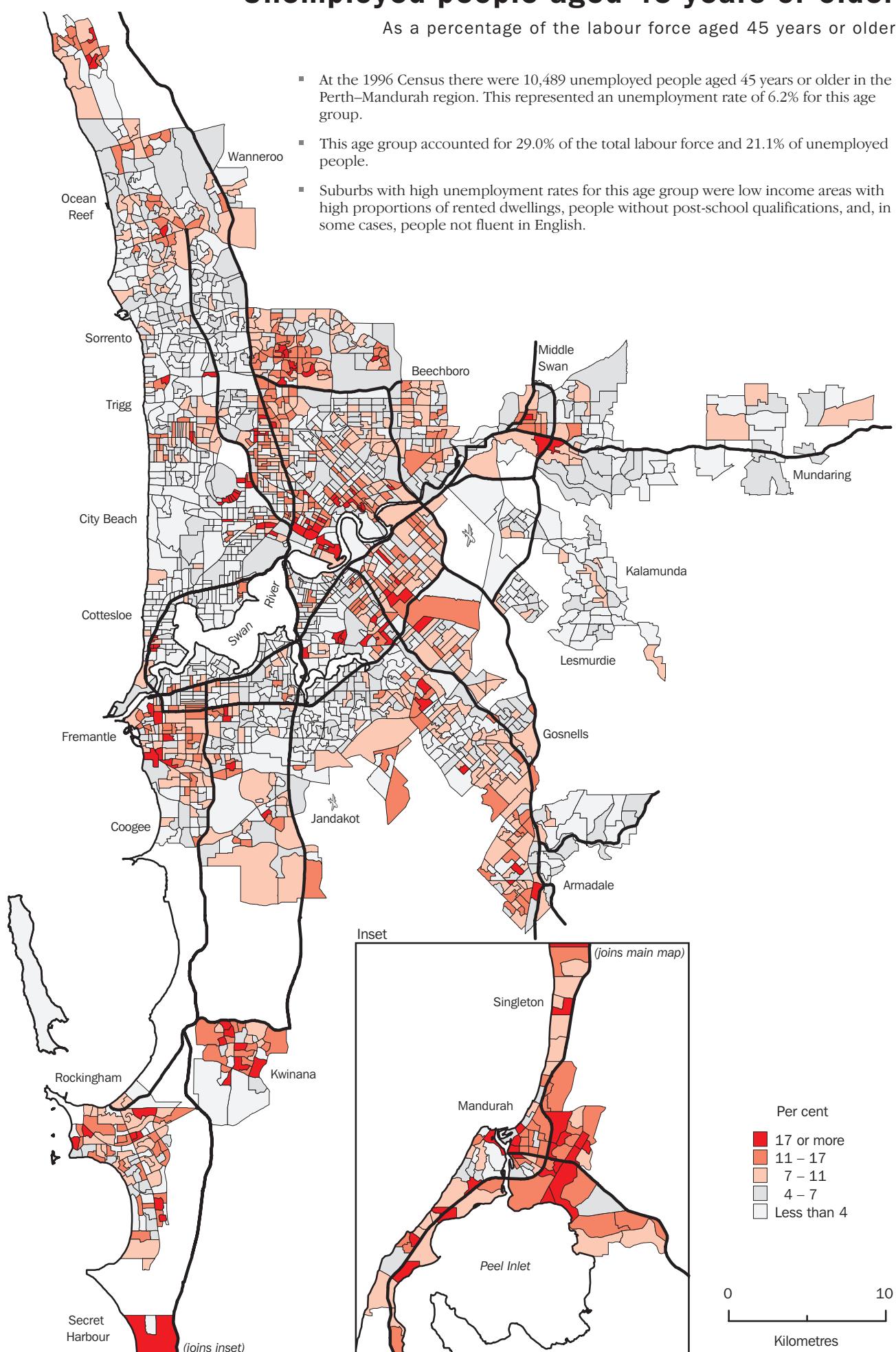
- At the 1996 Census there were 17,400 unemployed people aged 15–24 years in the Perth–Mandurah region. This represented an unemployment rate of 14.2% for this age group.
- The 15–24 age group represented 20.9% of the labour force but accounted for 35.0% of unemployed people.
- The distribution of unemployed people aged 15–24 was similar to that of all unemployed people, although the rates for the 15–24 age group were generally higher. A number of the suburbs in the Mandurah and Kwinana regions, and the suburbs around Girrawheen, had unemployment rates exceeding 25%.



# Unemployed people aged 45 years or older

As a percentage of the labour force aged 45 years or older

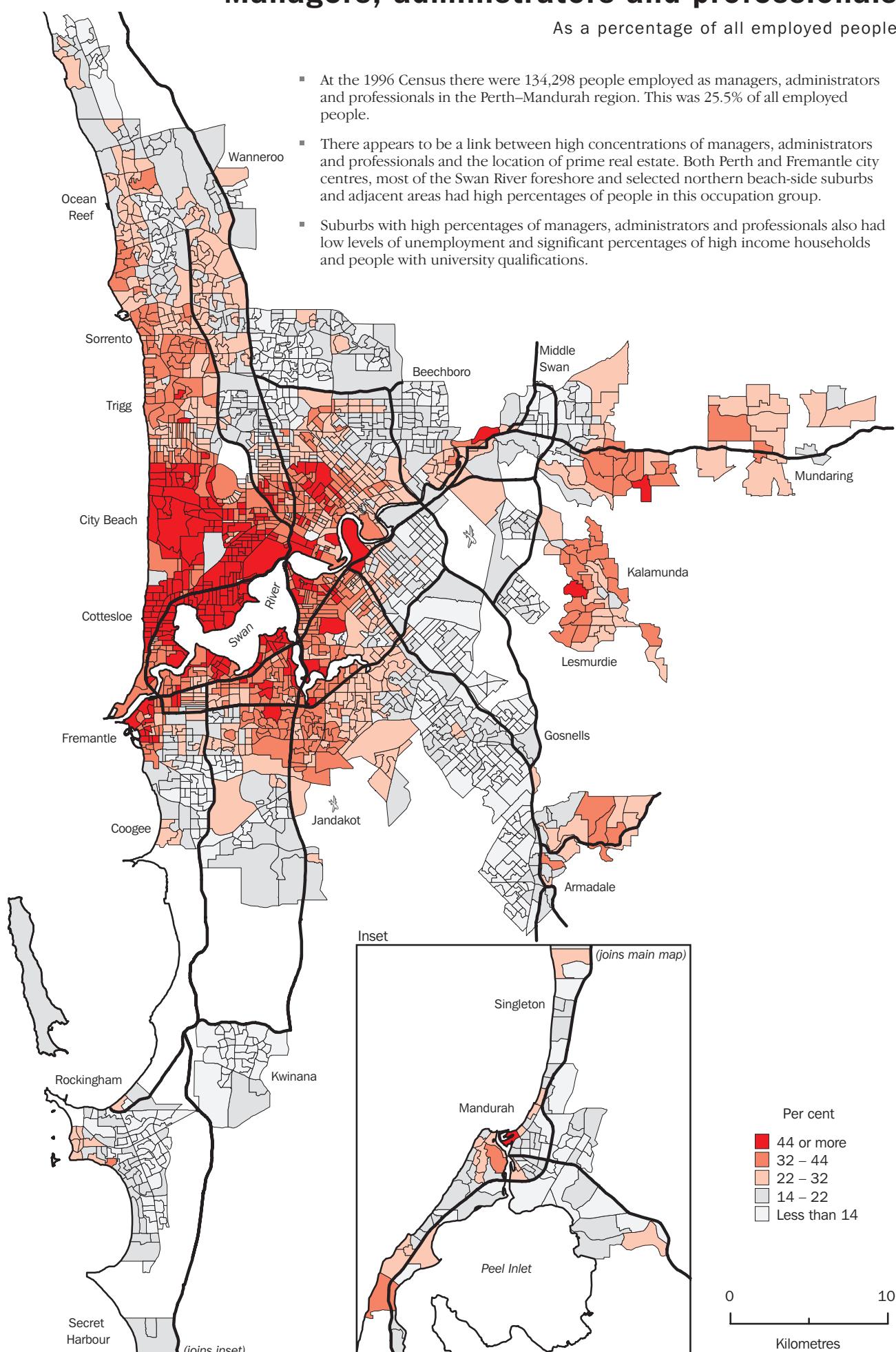
- At the 1996 Census there were 10,489 unemployed people aged 45 years or older in the Perth–Mandurah region. This represented an unemployment rate of 6.2% for this age group.
- This age group accounted for 29.0% of the total labour force and 21.1% of unemployed people.
- Suburbs with high unemployment rates for this age group were low income areas with high proportions of rented dwellings, people without post-school qualifications, and, in some cases, people not fluent in English.



# Managers, administrators and professionals

As a percentage of all employed people

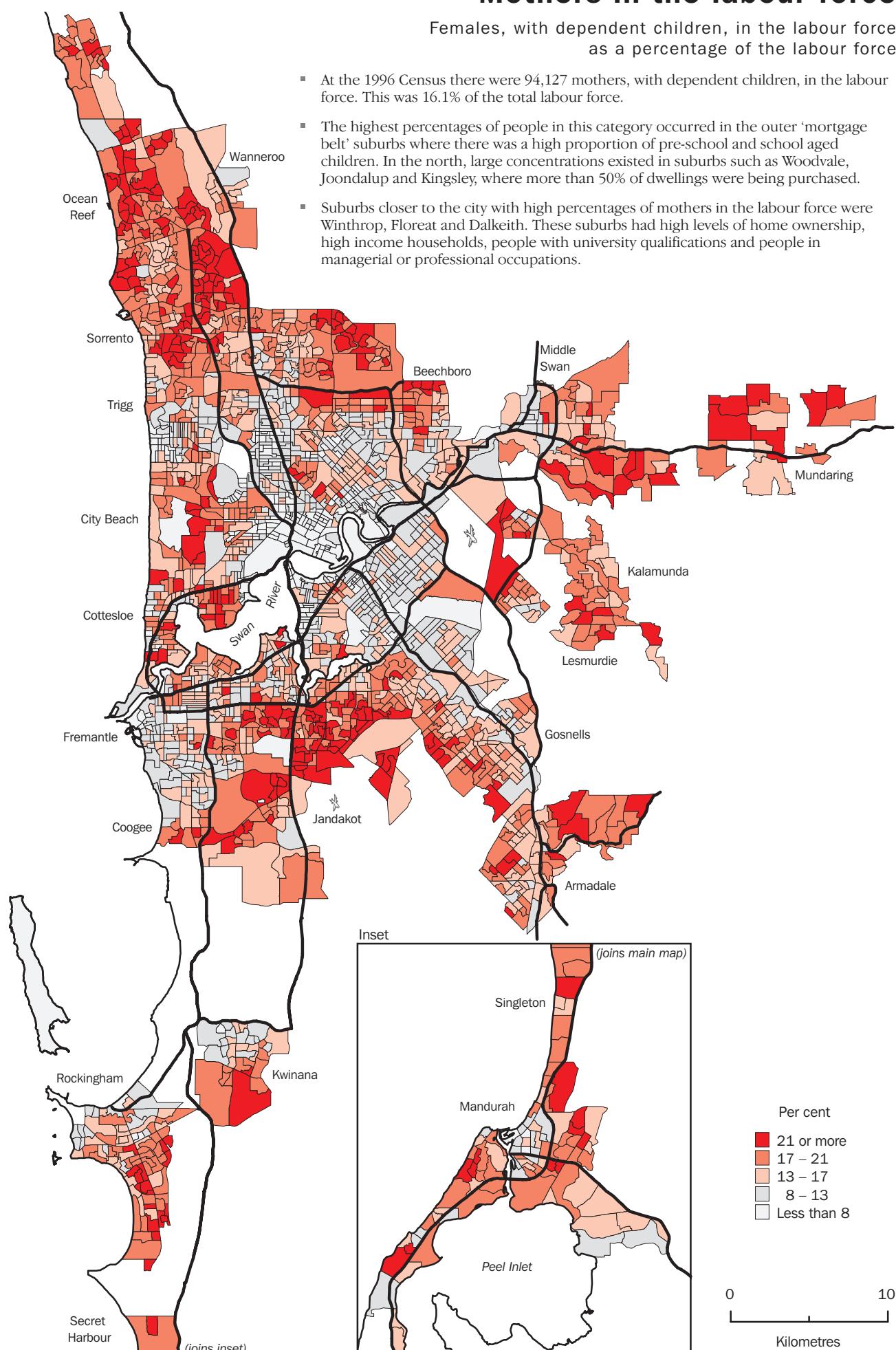
- At the 1996 Census there were 134,298 people employed as managers, administrators and professionals in the Perth–Mandurah region. This was 25.5% of all employed people.
- There appears to be a link between high concentrations of managers, administrators and professionals and the location of prime real estate. Both Perth and Fremantle city centres, most of the Swan River foreshore and selected northern beach-side suburbs and adjacent areas had high percentages of people in this occupation group.
- Suburbs with high percentages of managers, administrators and professionals also had low levels of unemployment and significant percentages of high income households and people with university qualifications.



## Mothers in the labour force

Females, with dependent children, in the labour force as a percentage of the labour force

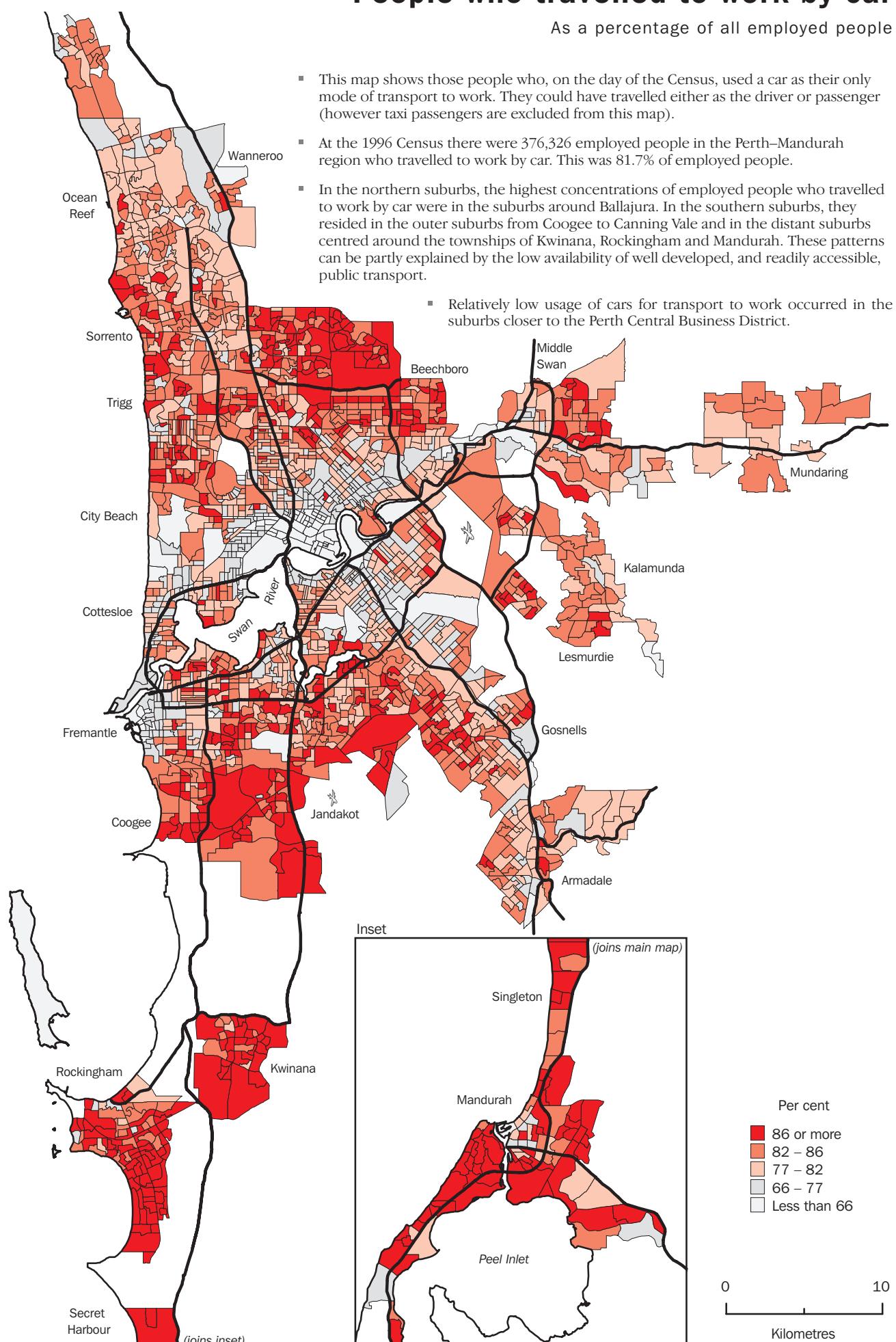
- At the 1996 Census there were 94,127 mothers, with dependent children, in the labour force. This was 16.1% of the total labour force.
- The highest percentages of people in this category occurred in the outer 'mortgage belt' suburbs where there was a high proportion of pre-school and school aged children. In the north, large concentrations existed in suburbs such as Woodvale, Joondalup and Kingsley, where more than 50% of dwellings were being purchased.
- Suburbs closer to the city with high percentages of mothers in the labour force were Winthrop, Floreat and Dalkeith. These suburbs had high levels of home ownership, high income households, people with university qualifications and people in managerial or professional occupations.



# People who travelled to work by car

As a percentage of all employed people

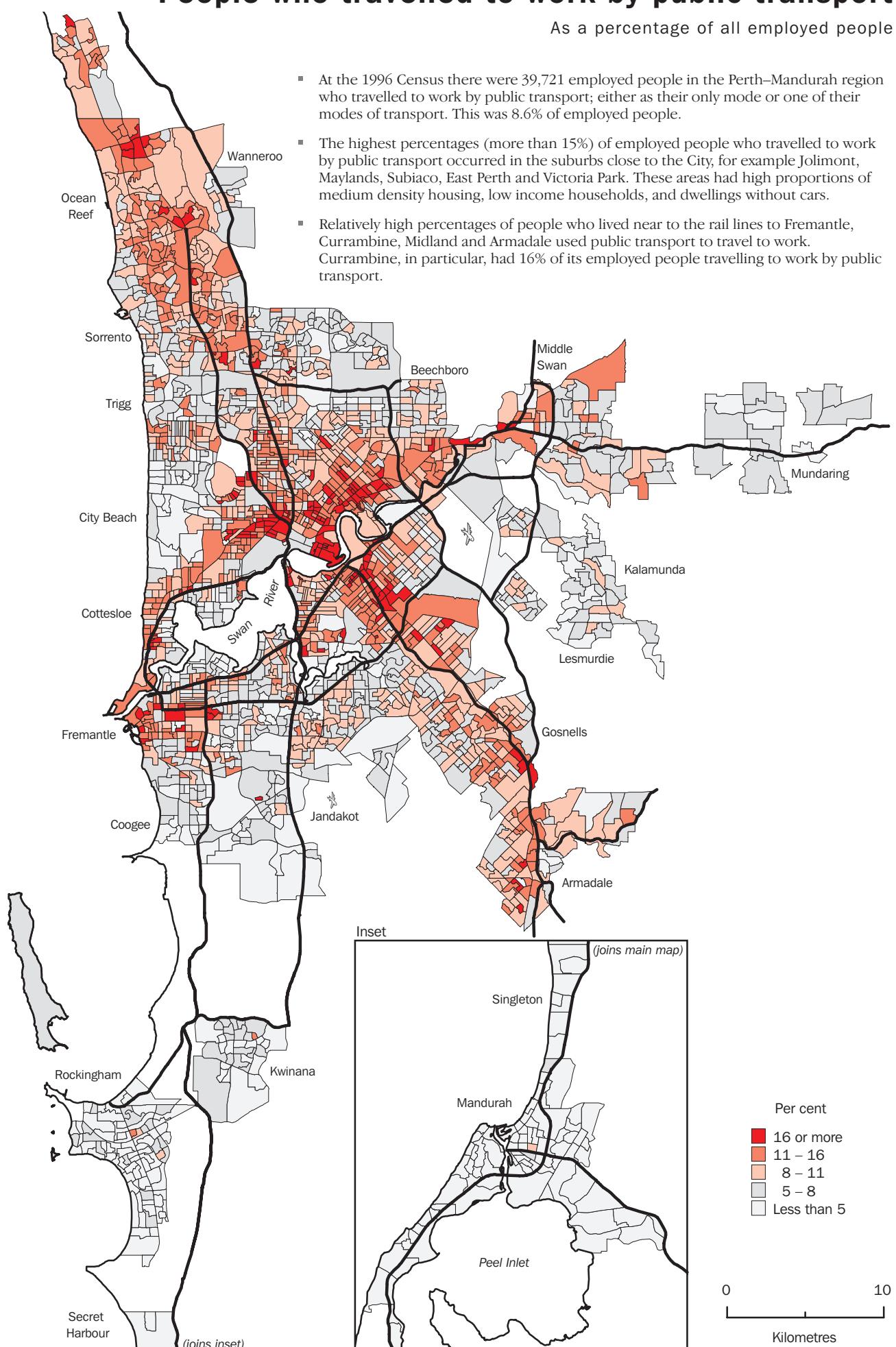
- This map shows those people who, on the day of the Census, used a car as their only mode of transport to work. They could have travelled either as the driver or passenger (however taxi passengers are excluded from this map).
- At the 1996 Census there were 376,326 employed people in the Perth–Mandurah region who travelled to work by car. This was 81.7% of employed people.
- In the northern suburbs, the highest concentrations of employed people who travelled to work by car were in the suburbs around Ballajura. In the southern suburbs, they resided in the outer suburbs from Coogee to Canning Vale and in the distant suburbs centred around the townships of Kwinana, Rockingham and Mandurah. These patterns can be partly explained by the low availability of well developed, and readily accessible, public transport.
- Relatively low usage of cars for transport to work occurred in the suburbs closer to the Perth Central Business District.



# People who travelled to work by public transport

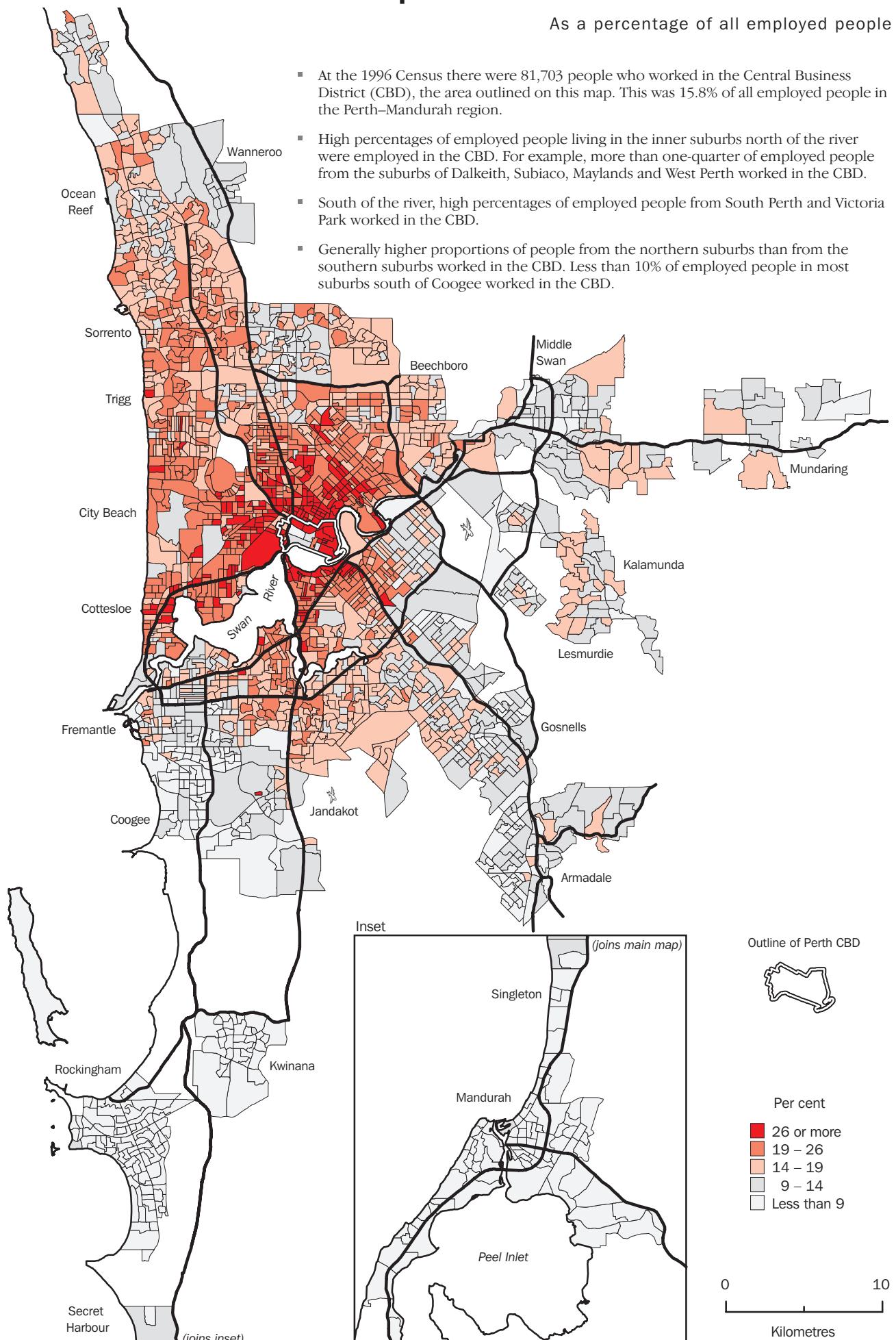
As a percentage of all employed people

- At the 1996 Census there were 39,721 employed people in the Perth–Mandurah region who travelled to work by public transport; either as their only mode or one of their modes of transport. This was 8.6% of employed people.
- The highest percentages (more than 15%) of employed people who travelled to work by public transport occurred in the suburbs close to the City, for example Jolimont, Maylands, Subiaco, East Perth and Victoria Park. These areas had high proportions of medium density housing, low income households, and dwellings without cars.
- Relatively high percentages of people who lived near to the rail lines to Fremantle, Currambine, Midland and Armadale used public transport to travel to work. Currambine, in particular, had 16% of its employed people travelling to work by public transport.



# People who worked in the Perth CBD

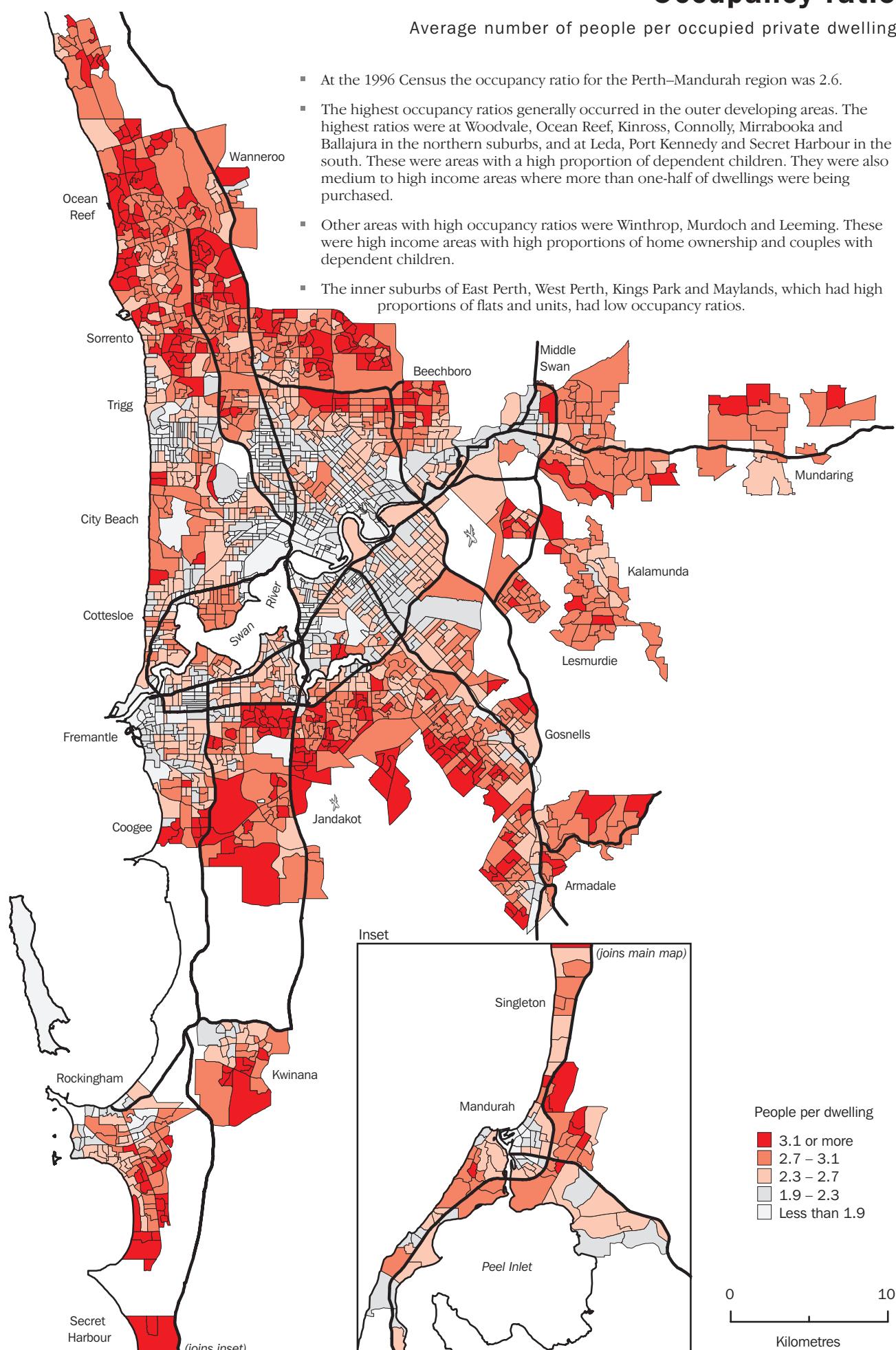
As a percentage of all employed people



## Occupancy ratio

Average number of people per occupied private dwelling

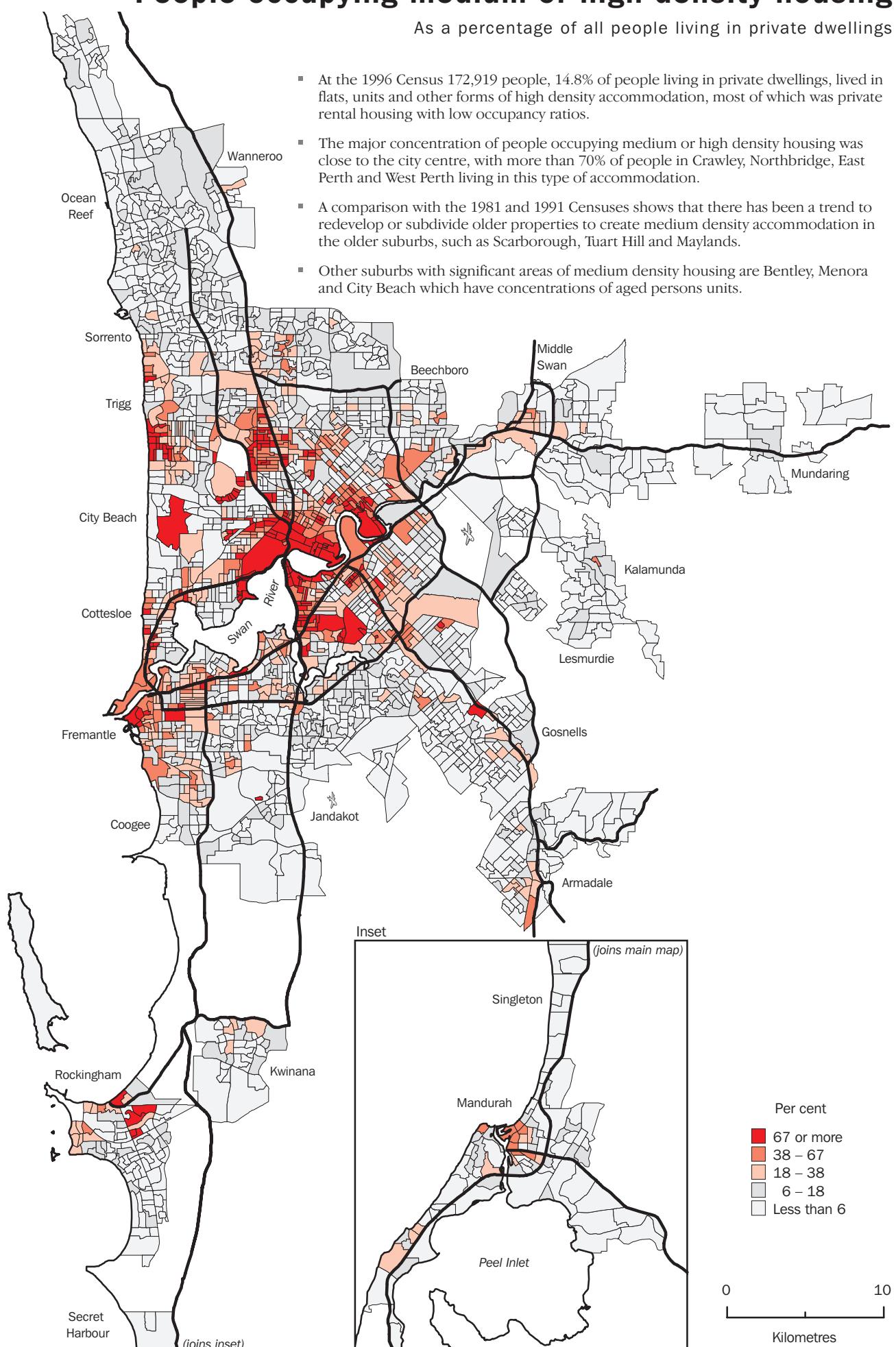
- At the 1996 Census the occupancy ratio for the Perth–Mandurah region was 2.6.
- The highest occupancy ratios generally occurred in the outer developing areas. The highest ratios were at Woodvale, Ocean Reef, Kinross, Connolly, Mirrabooka and Ballajura in the northern suburbs, and at Leda, Port Kennedy and Secret Harbour in the south. These were areas with a high proportion of dependent children. They were also medium to high income areas where more than one-half of dwellings were being purchased.
- Other areas with high occupancy ratios were Winthrop, Murdoch and Leeming. These were high income areas with high proportions of home ownership and couples with dependent children.
- The inner suburbs of East Perth, West Perth, Kings Park and Maylands, which had high proportions of flats and units, had low occupancy ratios.



# People occupying medium or high density housing

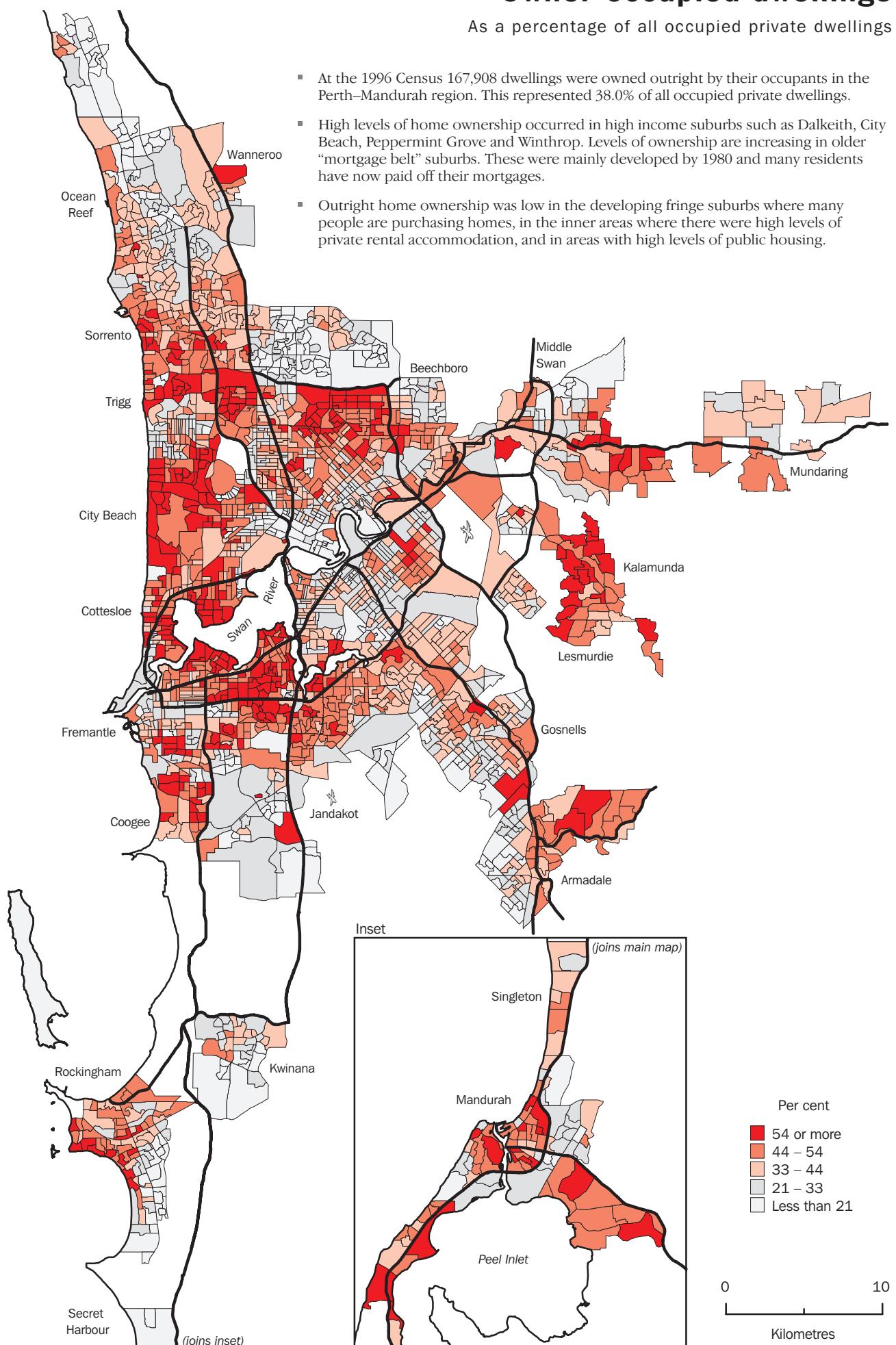
As a percentage of all people living in private dwellings

- At the 1996 Census 172,919 people, 14.8% of people living in private dwellings, lived in flats, units and other forms of high density accommodation, most of which was private rental housing with low occupancy ratios.
- The major concentration of people occupying medium or high density housing was close to the city centre, with more than 70% of people in Crawley, Northbridge, East Perth and West Perth living in this type of accommodation.
- A comparison with the 1981 and 1991 Censuses shows that there has been a trend to redevelop or subdivide older properties to create medium density accommodation in the older suburbs, such as Scarborough, Tuart Hill and Maylands.
- Other suburbs with significant areas of medium density housing are Bentley, Menora and City Beach which have concentrations of aged persons units.



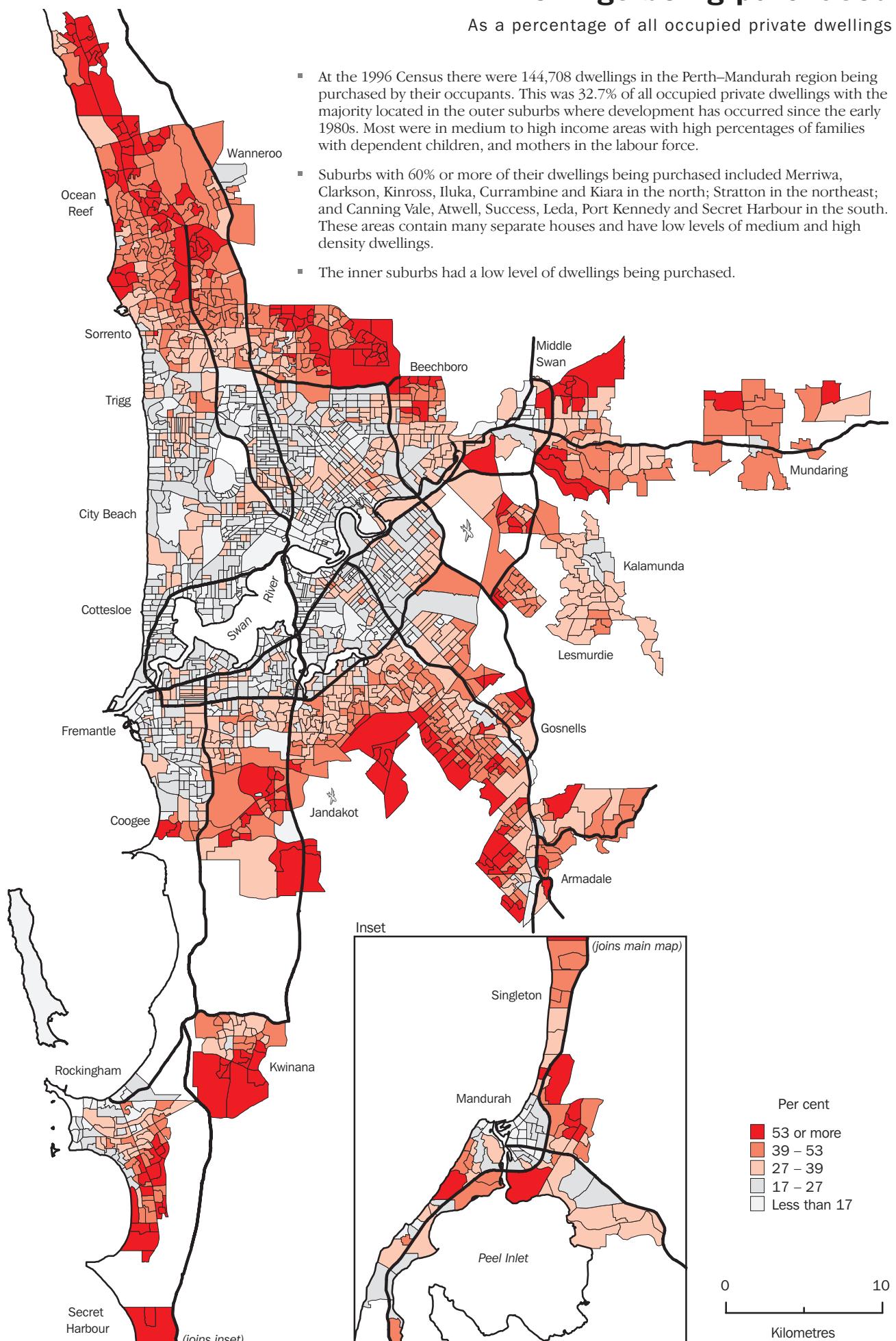
## Owner-occupied dwellings

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



# Dwellings being purchased

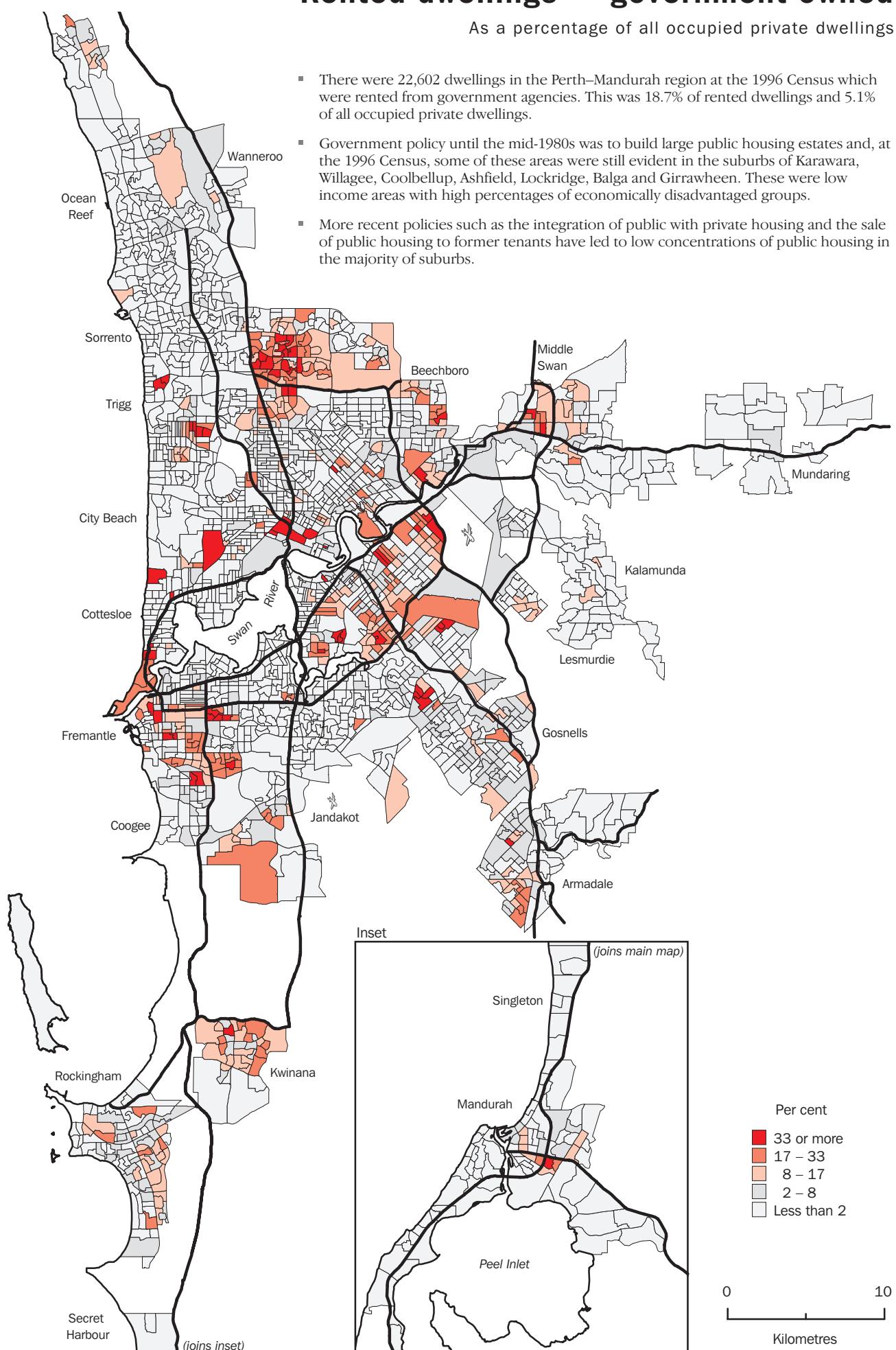
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



# Rented dwellings — government owned

As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

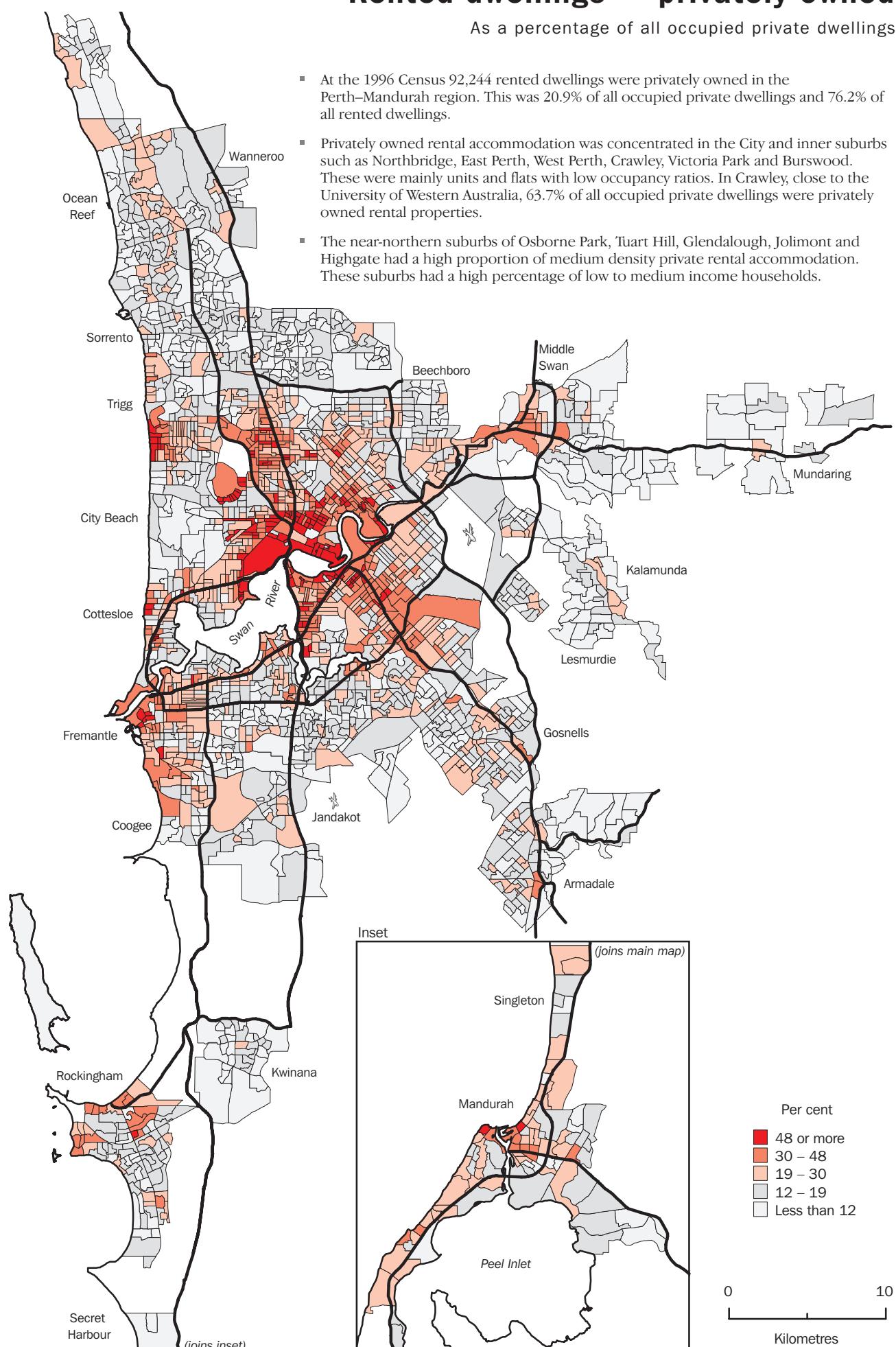
- There were 22,602 dwellings in the Perth–Mandurah region at the 1996 Census which were rented from government agencies. This was 18.7% of rented dwellings and 5.1% of all occupied private dwellings.
- Government policy until the mid-1980s was to build large public housing estates and, at the 1996 Census, some of these areas were still evident in the suburbs of Karawara, Villagee, Coolbellup, Ashfield, Lockridge, Balga and Girrawheen. These were low income areas with high percentages of economically disadvantaged groups.
- More recent policies such as the integration of public with private housing and the sale of public housing to former tenants have led to low concentrations of public housing in the majority of suburbs.



## Rented dwellings — privately owned

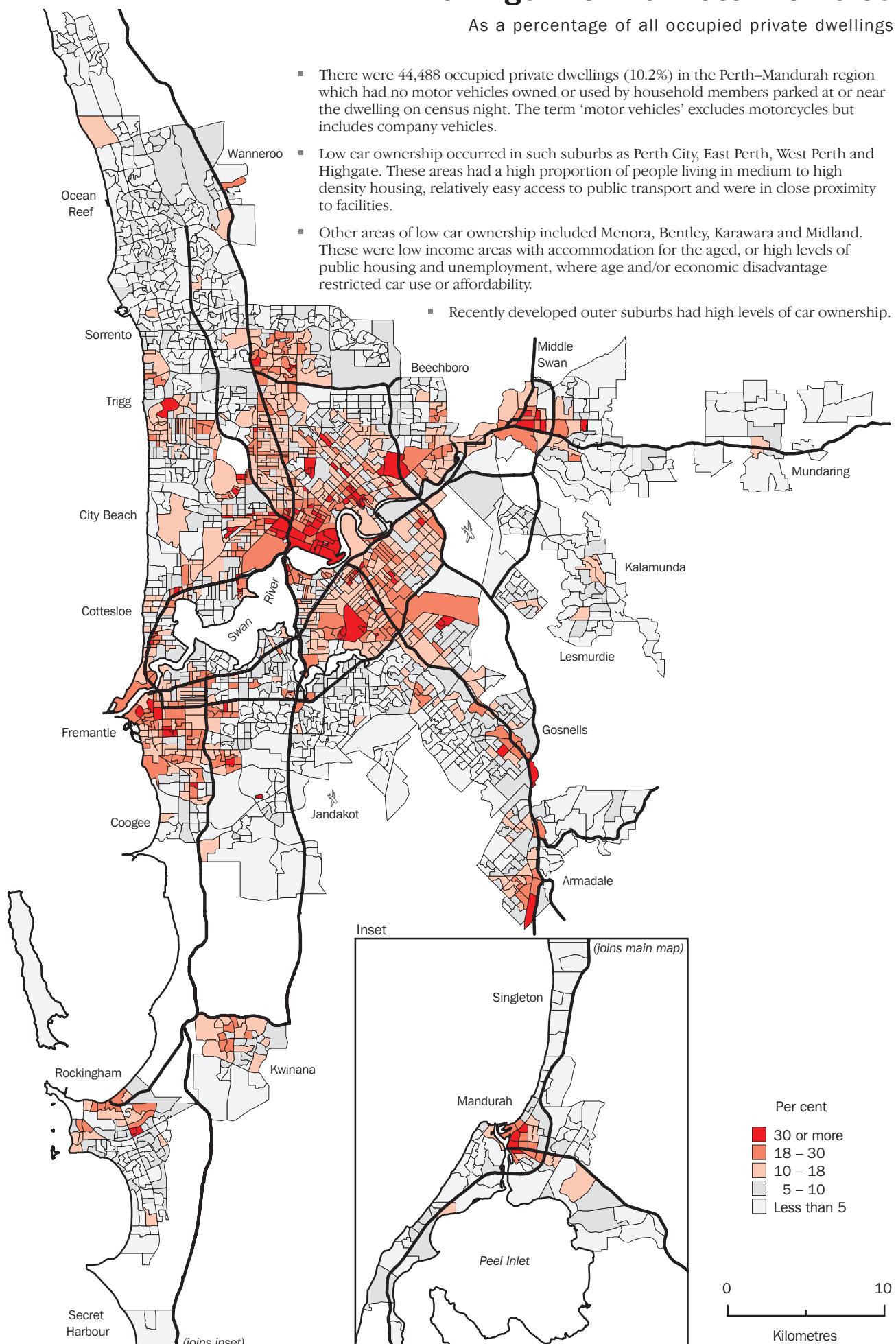
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings

- At the 1996 Census 92,244 rented dwellings were privately owned in the Perth–Mandurah region. This was 20.9% of all occupied private dwellings and 76.2% of all rented dwellings.
- Privately owned rental accommodation was concentrated in the City and inner suburbs such as Northbridge, East Perth, West Perth, Crawley, Victoria Park and Burswood. These were mainly units and flats with low occupancy ratios. In Crawley, close to the University of Western Australia, 63.7% of all occupied private dwellings were privately owned rental properties.
- The near-northern suburbs of Osborne Park, Tuart Hill, Glendalough, Jolimont and Highgate had a high proportion of medium density private rental accommodation. These suburbs had a high percentage of low to medium income households.

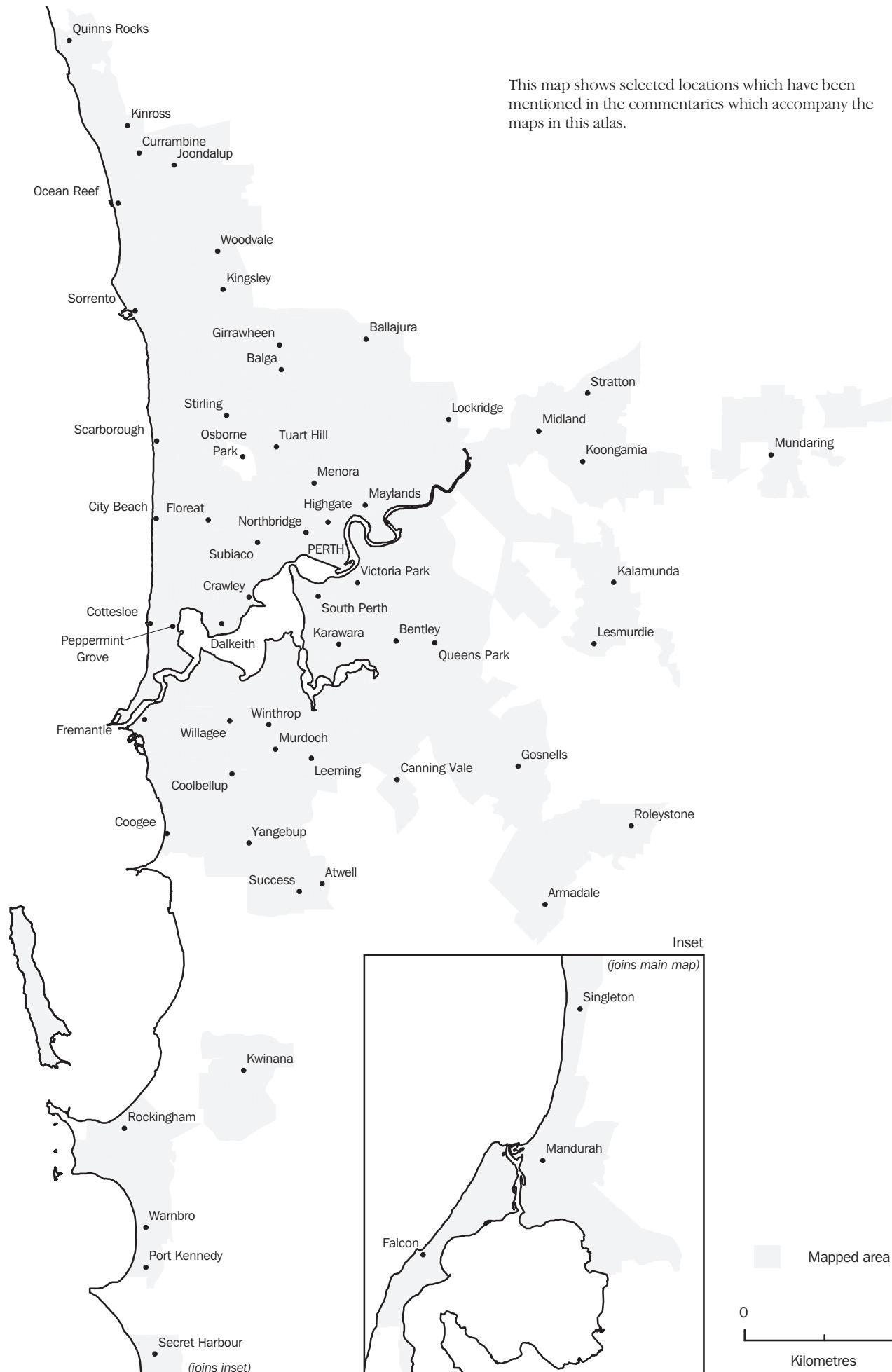


# Dwellings with no motor vehicles

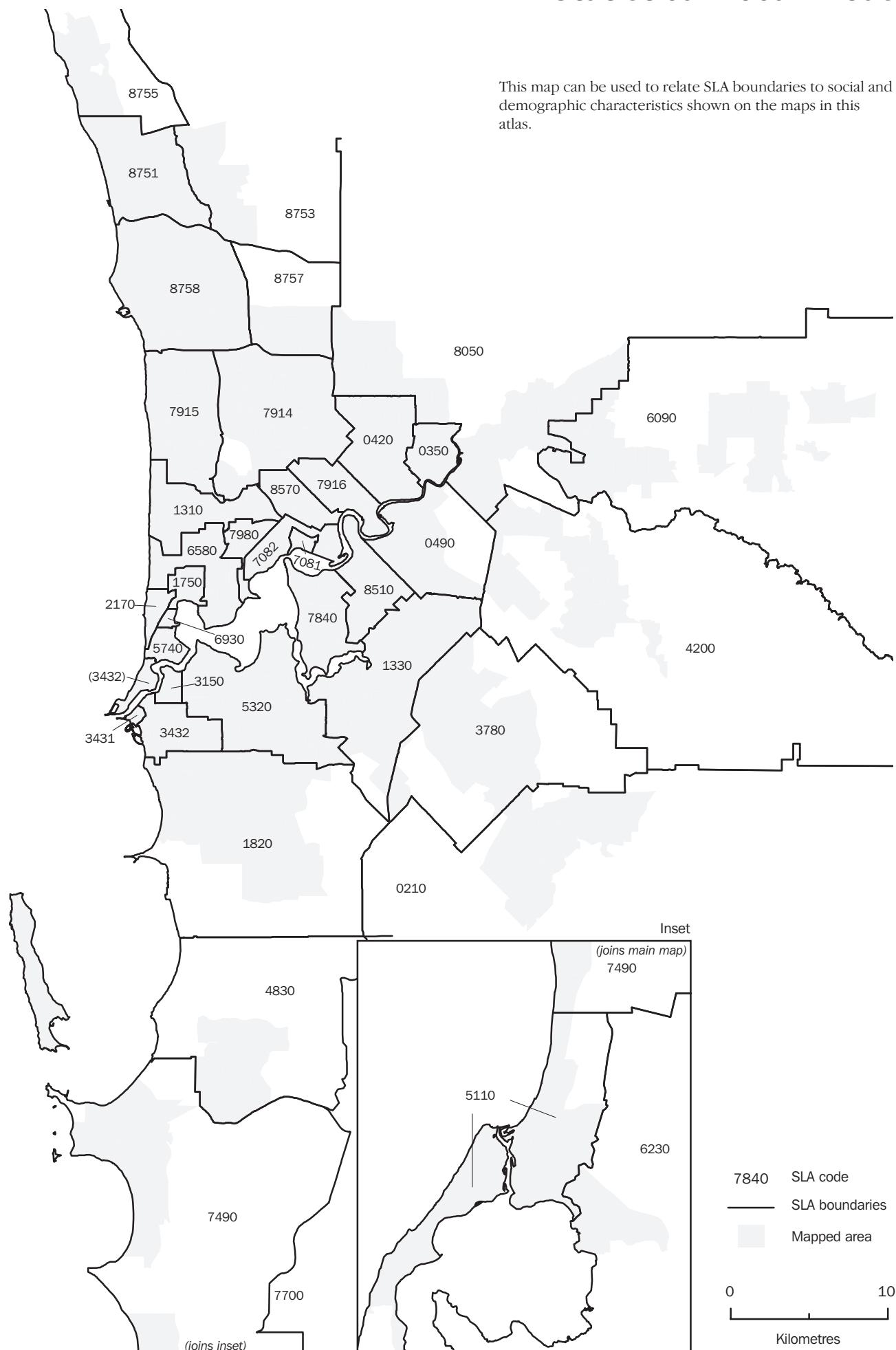
As a percentage of all occupied private dwellings



# Locations



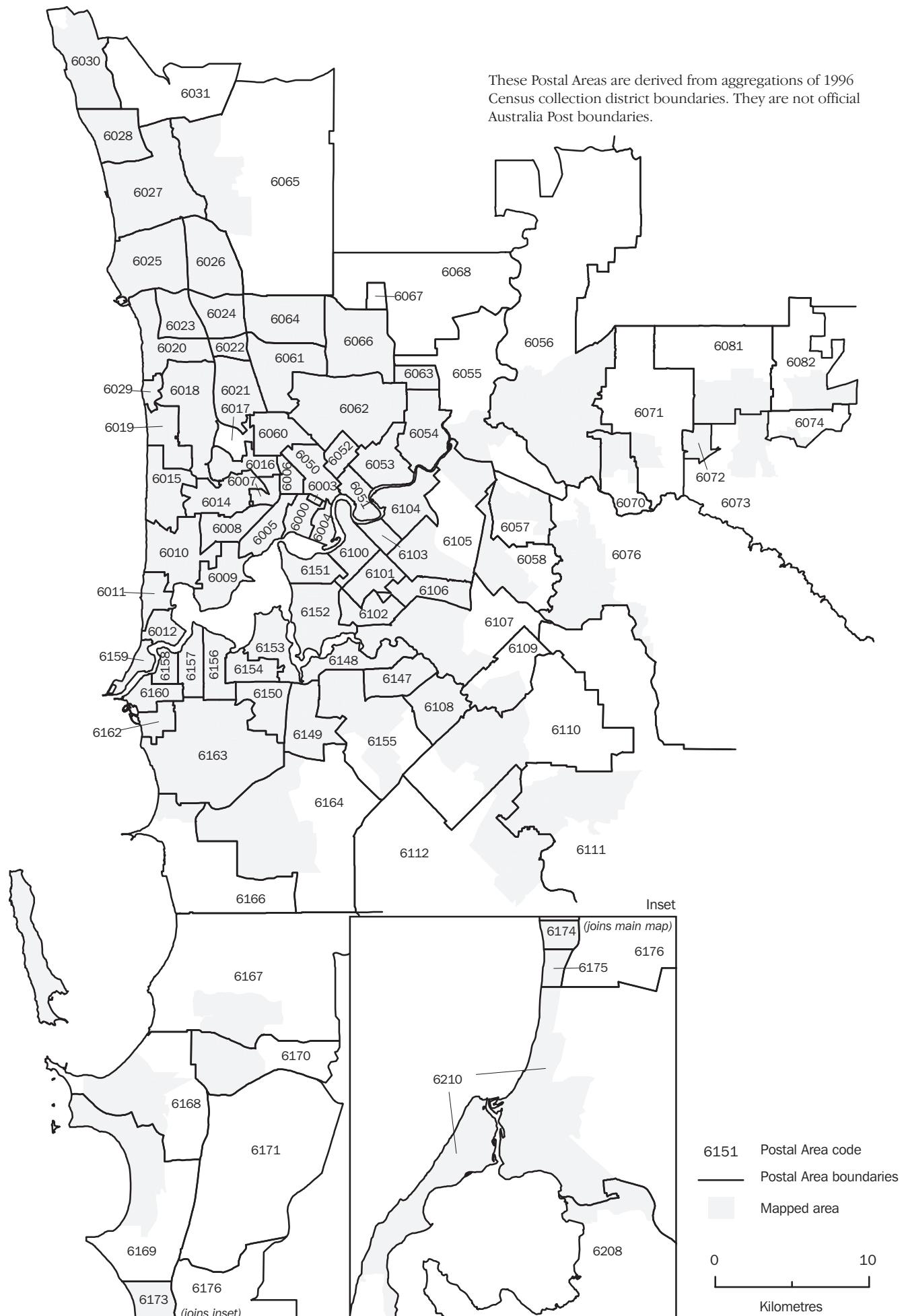
# Statistical Local Areas



## Statistical Local Areas *continued*

| SLA Code | SLA Name                       |
|----------|--------------------------------|
| 0210     | Armadale (C)                   |
| 0350     | Bassendean (T)                 |
| 0420     | Bayswater (C)                  |
| 0490     | Belmont (C)                    |
| 1310     | Cambridge (T)                  |
| 1330     | Canning (C)                    |
| 1750     | Claremont (T)                  |
| 1820     | Cockburn (C)                   |
| 2170     | Cottesloe (T)                  |
| 3150     | East Fremantle (T)             |
| 3431     | Fremantle (C) - Inner          |
| 3432     | Fremantle (C) - Remainder      |
| 3780     | Gosnells (C)                   |
| 4200     | Kalamunda (S)                  |
| 4830     | Kwinana (T)                    |
| 5110     | Mandurah (C)                   |
| 5320     | Melville (C)                   |
| 5740     | Mosman Park (T)                |
| 6090     | Mundaring (S)                  |
| 6230     | Murray (S)                     |
| 6580     | Nedlands (C)                   |
| 6930     | Peppermint Grove (S)           |
| 7081     | Perth (C) - Inner              |
| 7082     | Perth (C) - Remainder          |
| 7490     | Rockingham (C)                 |
| 7700     | Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)      |
| 7840     | South Perth (C)                |
| 7914     | Stirling (C) - Central         |
| 7915     | Stirling (C) - Coastal         |
| 7916     | Stirling (C) - South-Eastern   |
| 7980     | Subiaco (C)                    |
| 8050     | Swan (S)                       |
| 8510     | Victoria Park(T)               |
| 8570     | Vincent (T)                    |
| 8751     | Wanneroo (C) - Central Coastal |
| 8753     | Wanneroo (C) - North-East      |
| 8755     | Wanneroo (C) - North-West      |
| 8757     | Wanneroo (C) - South-East      |
| 8758     | Wanneroo (C) - South-West      |

## Postal Areas



# Glossary

This Glossary contains information about some of the terms used in this atlas. More detailed information about these and other census terms can be found in the *1996 Census Dictionary* (Cat. no. 2901.0).

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Collection district (CD)</b>              | The smallest geographic area used for collection and dissemination of data from the Census of Population and Housing. In urban areas there are usually between 200 and 300 dwellings in each CD.   |
|  | CDs are redefined for each census and are current only at census time. For the 1996 Census of Population and Housing there were 34,500 CDs covering the whole of Australia. CDs are amalgamated to form larger geographical areas such as statistical local areas.   |
| <b>Couple</b>                                | For census purposes, a couple is either married or in a de facto relationship and usually resides in the same household. See also Family.  |
| <b>Dependent children</b>                    | Children under 15 years of age, or children, in a family, aged 15–24 years who are full-time students and who have no partner or children of their own usually residing in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step and foster children. See also Family.  |
| <b>DINKs</b>                                 | This acronym stands for 'double income, no kids'. In this atlas, a DINK is defined as a couple with no children present, where both partners are in paid employment more than 25 hours a week and the younger partner is aged under 40 years. See also Family.   |
| <b>Dwelling</b>                              | A building or structure in which people live. This can be a house, flat, caravan or tent, humpy or park bench. Dwellings are classified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ occupied private dwellings;</li><li>▪ unoccupied private dwellings; or</li><li>▪ non-private dwellings.</li></ul> See also Private dwelling; Non-private dwelling.   |
| <b>Employed persons</b>                      | People aged 15 years and over who, during the week before census night, worked for payment or profit or as unpaid workers in a family business, or who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent.  |
| <b>English (proficiency in the language)</b> | People who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to state how well they spoke English.<br><br>Because of the subjective nature of responses to this question in the Census, data on the levels of proficiency in English of people who speak a language other than English at home should be interpreted with care. |
| <b>Family</b>                                | Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household.   |
| <b>Household</b>                             | A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling and make common provision for food and other essentials for living; or a person living alone.   |
| <b>Household income</b>                      | Calculated by adding together all the individual incomes reported by household members. See also Income.   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Income</b>                                     | People aged 15 years and over were asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is all income before tax, superannuation, health insurance or other deductions are made. Gross income includes family allowance, family allowance supplement, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operation expenses) and workers' compensation received.  |
| <b>Labour force</b>                               | Comprises people aged 15 years and over who worked for payment or profit, or as unpaid workers in a family business, during the week prior to census night; had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.  |
| <b>Managers, administrators and professionals</b> | These definitions follow the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations. <i>Managers and administrators</i> head government, industrial, agricultural, commercial and other establishments, organisations or departments within such organisations. They determine the policy of the establishment, organisation or department, and direct and coordinate its functioning, usually through subordinate managers. <i>Professionals</i> perform analytical, conceptual and creative tasks requiring a high level of intellectual ability and thorough understanding of an extensive body of theoretical knowledge. See also Occupation. |
| <b>Medium or high density housing</b>             | Comprises semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses, villa units, townhouses, flats, home units and apartments.  |
| <b>Non-private dwelling</b>                       | This is an establishment which provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation e.g. hotel, motel, prison, religious or charitable institution, defence establishment or hospital. Cared accommodation in retirement villages is included. See also Private dwelling.   |
| <b>Occupation</b>                                 | The ABS uses the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations to group employed people into occupations according to the set of tasks that is performed in their jobs. Occupation is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over.  |
| <b>Occupied dwelling</b>                          | Premises occupied by the household on census night. See also Private dwelling.   |
| <b>One parent family</b>                          | Consists of a lone parent with at least one dependent child who is usually resident in the family household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals e.g. a sister of the lone parent. See also Family.  |
| <b>Owner-occupied dwelling</b>                    | A dwelling owned and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes those dwellings being purchased and those occupied under a life tenure scheme. See also Dwelling.   |
| <b>Private dwelling</b>                           | Usually a house, flat or part of a house, but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or on a residential allotment; a craft in a marina; a houseboat; or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land. Manufactured home estates and self-care units for the retired or aged are also treated as private dwellings. See also Non-private dwelling.  |
| <b>Public transport</b>                           | This mode of travel to work is defined as travelling to work by train, bus, ferry or tram. It excludes travelling to work by car or taxi.  |

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Qualifications</b>               | The highest level of qualification that the person has obtained since leaving school. University qualifications include bachelor degrees, higher degrees and postgraduate diplomas. The trade qualifications category refers to people holding a skilled vocational qualification. The 'People without qualifications' map includes a small number of people who have a qualification that is out of scope of the ABS Classification of Qualifications. |
| <b>Rented dwellings</b>             | Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on census night. Households who were renting were also asked who they were renting from.  |
| <b>Southeast Asia</b>               | Includes Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Burma (Myanmar), Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.   |
| <b>Southern Europe</b>              | Includes Albania, Andorra, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Holy See, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro  |
| <b>Statistical local area (SLA)</b> | Consists of one or more collection districts. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single local government area, or part thereof, or any unincorporated area.  |
| <b>Unemployed persons</b>           | For 1996 Census purposes, unemployed people are defined as those people aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to census night, did not have a job but were actively looking for and available to start work.  |





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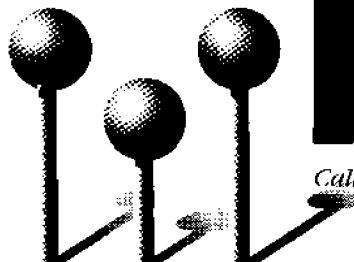
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